The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 23.

Mr. BRIGGS' bill, reorganizing the Harbor Masters' Department, provides that it shall be the duty of the Harbor Masters to reserve all that part of water adjacent to the wharves from the east side of Pier No. 2 to and including the east side of Pier No. 9 of the East River for the exclusive use of canal boats and barges from the 20th of March to the 1st of January.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 23.

The Senate was occupied in the consideration of bills of a local character. The bills to incorporate the St. Stephen's College and to release the interest of the State in lands in the Twelfth Ward in New-York, conveyed by JAMES WATTS, were ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 23.

The Assembly met at 7 P. M.

Mr. CONKLING moved to extend the privileges of the House to Hon SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio, during his stay in the capital. Agreed to.

Mr. MONCTON moved a similar privilege to Lieut.-Gov. TRASK, of Massachusetts. Agreed to.

The New-York tax levy bill was considered in Committee of the Whole.

The question pending was Mr. GOVER's amendment to insert an appropriation to pay the claims of the old Police force of New-York when judgments are obtained in their favor.

The amendment was supported by Messrs. GOVER, WALSH, ARCULARIUS and HARRIS, and opposed by Messrs. TUCKER, CONKLING, POND and ROBINSON.

The amendment was adopted, but when the committee rose, Mr. CONKLING moved to strike out the amendment. Prevailed by 46 to 42.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

The bill to amend the Revised Statutes relating to deeds of trust, so as to dispense with the techaical form of seals in declarations of trust, was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to amend the law regulating the use of slips and wharves at New-York, leased to certain steamboat lines, so as to extend its privileges over the steamboats landing at wharves leased to agents of lines as well as to owners, was considered in Committee of the Whole, and, after a long debate, progress was reported.

Adjourned.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

Pennsylvania Opposition Convention.

A. J. CURTIN NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR—CHICAGO DELEGATES INSTRUCTED TO SUPPORT GEN. CAMERON.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, Feb. 23.

The Convention this morning resumed the debate on Mr. LOWREY's resolution respecting the selection of Delegates to Chicago.

Mr. LOWREY discussed the substitute proposed by Mr. McCLURE, and wanted to know why Gen. CAMERON was to receive different treament from any other candidate before the Chicago Convention. It was something new to this State. The charge that Gen. CAMERON voted against Gov. POLLOCK was denied, and even if it were true, had nothing to do with the present question.

Messrs. MEES, JONES, MONTGOMERY and MARTIN, of Delaware, opposed the proposed plan for selecting delegates, desiring to have better reasons for the new system before adopting it.

Judge HALL offered a substitute allowing the delegates from each Congressional District to select the Chicago delegates. This was accepted by Mr. LOWRY.

Messrs. McCLURE, FRANKLIN PENNIMAN, WAGNER, and [illegible], of Elk, spoke against accepting the resolution as modified.

Mr. [illegible], of Delaware, declined to make any concessions. The matter should go back to the people, where it rightfully belongs.

The resolution, as amended, was carried by 128 against 4.

As passed it read as follows:

Resolved, That a Committee of seven be appointed by the Chair to prepare an address and resolutions, and also to report the names of eight Senatorial delegates to the National Convention, and the names of two persons for Senatorial Electors; and that the delegates from the different Congressional Districts report to the Convention the names of four persons from each Congressional District, who shall be the representatives to the National Convention, and one from each district as electors. The delegates from the State to the National Convention are hereby instructed to cast the vote of the State as a unit, and to vote for Gen. CAMERON while his name remains before that body.

The Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for Governor, when, on the third ballot, A. J. CURTIN was nominated.

Before the result of the third ballot was announced it was ascertained that Mr. CURTIN lacked a single vote, whereupon several changed their votes to him.

The nomination was made unanimous, and Committees were appointed to wait on Messrs. CURTIN and CAMERON and invite them to seats in the Convention.

Hon. DAVID TAGGART, one of the candidates, on invitation, made a happy speech, giving in his adherence to the nominee.

The Convention selected James Pollock and Thos. W. Howe, electors at large; and David Wilmot, Henry D. Moore, Samuel A. Purviance, Andrew H. Reeder, Thaddeus Stevens, Julian J. Coffey, John H. Ewing and B. Lowry, delegates at large to the Chicago Convention.

The selection of delegates from the first four Districts was referred to the people. Delegates from most of the other districts were reported.

The Convention adjourned *sine die* this afternoon.

The friends of Mr. CAMERON have obtained the strongest possible indorsement of his claims for the Presidency.

The delegates selected comprise the ablest men of the State, and they will go to Chicago with the full intention of securing Mr. CAMERON's nomination.

A communication was received from Mr. CAMERON, thanking the Convention for the honor conferred upon him.

The resolutions adopted by the Convention declare that the Administration, by disregarding the claims of the industrial interests, fostering sectional excitements and the rankest corruption, has disgraced Republican institutions; that it deserves a signal rebuke from the friends of constitutional order; that believing Slavery to be an element of political weakness, we are unalterably opposed to its extension to Free Territories; that the dogma that the Constitution carries Slavery into the Territories is a new political heresy, subversive of peace and harmony; that the rights of the States must be sustained inviolate; that the lawless invasion of the soil of any State or Territory is a grave crime; that the Opposition Party does not seek the abolition of Slavery where it now exists, but leaves its amelioration and ultimate abandonment to the moral and religious forces pertaining to the slaveholding communities, assured of the final prevalence of justice throughout all the land; that the threats of disunion by the Democratic members of Congress is a bold avowal of contemplated treason which it is the imperative duty of the people to sternly confront and forever silence; that while opposed to the extension of Slavery, we hail the people of the South as brethren, rejoicing in their prosperity, and that we are prepared to sustain their constitutional rights and privileges.

The resolutions also approve of a Homestead law, and are for the purity of the ballot box and the prevention of frauds upon the Naturalization laws.

THE VIRGINIA OPPOSITION CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Feb. 23.

The business Committee has not yet reported to the Convention.

No business of importance has transpired.

A service of plate was presented to Hon. WILLIAM L. GOGGIN this morning.

MARYLAND DELEGATES TO CHARLESTON.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 23.

The Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District this evening elected R. J. BRENT and THOMAS M. LANAHAN, delegates to the Charleston Convention. They are generally regarded as Douglas men, but go unpledged and instructed to vote for the most available candidate. Several Administration Delegates withdrew from the Convention.

There was considerable noise and confusion. The Administration men claim that the Convention has adjourned till to-morrow morning, and repudiate the election of Douglas delegates.

The Douglas men deny that the Convention adjourned over and have selected delegates.

There were two sets of delegates to the Convention from the several wards in the City.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Feb. 23.

The *Courier* of this morning contains a call for a meeting of citizens to take preliminary measures in regard to representation in the Charleston Convention.

The Wreck of the Hungarian.

ATTEMPTS TO OBTAIN PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS—FOUR MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT SUPPOSED TO BE ON BOARD.

TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, Feb. 23.

It is thought probable that not less than four members of the Canadian Parliament were on board the steamship *Hungarian*, viz.: W. H. MERRITT, and Messrs. DAWSON, MCKELLAR and TALBOT.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Feb. 23.

The weather is thick and a heavy sea is running. The cutter *Daring*, which is to carry the Agent of the Associated Press, has not yet sailed. There is no further intelligence from the wreck, and none is likely to come to hand to-night.

The *Hungarian* is wrecked on Cape Ledge, half a mile off the shore of Cape Sable, which is an island some five miles outside of Cape Sable Island, and twelve miles from the Barrington telegraph office.

The latest accounts state that no one had been able to reach the wreck, which is only seen at low water.

A gale and heavy rain storm has interrupted telegraphic communication with Barrington, and prevented the departure of the Revenue Cutter.

The English papers say that the *Hungarian* had a large cargo and about thirty-five passengers.

The names of the passengers are not given.

The earliest and fullest information in regard to the disaster will be transmitted to the Associated Press the moment it is received.

Fires.

TOWN OF DANVILLE, KY., HALF DESTROYED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Feb. 23.

The principal part of Danville, Ky., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Eighty buildings were consumed, including three churches, the Court-house, ADAMS' Express Office, BALLERTON's Hotel, and most of the leading business houses. Loss estimated at a quarter of a million dollars.

FOUNDRY AT HOWELL, MICH.

DETROIT, Thursday, Feb. 23.

A fire at Howell, Mich., yesterday morning, destroyed the Phœnix Foundry, MELVIN's wagon-shop, and several adjoining buildings. Loss $13,000; partially insured.

AT WESTBORO', MASS.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 23.

The steam-power works owned by OTIS F. VINTON, in Westboro', Mass., were destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. Loss $10,000.

Navigation of the Ohio.

PITTSBURG, Thursday, Feb. 23.

The Ohio River is now eleven feet deep at this place, and still rising. Boats loading for all points below.

PARKERSBURGH, Va., Thursday, Feb. 23.

The Ohio River is ten feet deep at this point, and rising. Its tributaries are pouring out finely. The weather is warm.

Gale at the West.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Feb. 23.

A great blow prevailed here last night, and it seems to have been general at the South and West. A house was unroofed, numerous chimneys blown down, and considerable other damage done in this city.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 22.

A hurricane here, to-day, did serious damage to the shipping, steamboats and buildings. Five persons were drowned.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Feb. 23.

A severe southwesterly gale yesterday afternoon unroofed several buildings in this city, prostrated all the telegraph lines centering here, and impeded the progress of the railroad trains.

Washington's Birthday in Canada.

HAMILTON, C. W., Thursday, Feb. 23.

The citizens of the United States, resident here, held their second annual celebration of WASHINGTON's birth-day last night, by a dinner and festival, at the Anglo-American Hotel. A number of interesting speeches were made, after which there was a grand ball.

Explosion of Fireworks.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 22.

ANDREW LANERGAN, the well-known pyrotechnist, while experimenting with some fireworks to-day, was fatally injured by their premature explosion.

Railroad in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 23.

The House of Delegates to-day passed the Eastern Shore Railroad bill and appropriated $1,000,000 to it.

Resumption of Payments.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 23.

The firm of R. H. SHORT & Co. have resumed payment.

The New-Jersey Central Railroad.

TRENTON, Thursday, Feb. 23.

The Central Railroad Extension has just passed the House, by 36 to 21.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 23.

COTTON—Sales to-day 12,000 bales at 10⅝c.@11c. for middling. SUGAR—Firm at 6⅛c.@7¼c. for fair to fully fair. MOLASSES—Sales of new at 39c. FLOUR—$6,50. CORN—Buoyant at 79c.@80c. PROVISIONS—Firm, but quotations unchanged. Cotton freights to Liverpool, ⅝d. Sterling Exchange unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 23.

FLOUR firm; sales 2,000 bbls. WHEAT firm; sales 1,000 bushels, at $1 36 for Red, and $1 50 for White. CORN dull, at 76c. for Yellow. MESS PORK $18 50@$18 75, Prime $13@$15. WHISKY steady at 24½c.@25c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 23.

FLOUR quiet but firm. WHEAT active, at $1 26@$1 31 for red, and $1 40@$1 50 for white. CORN active; yellow declined 2c.; sales at 73c.@75c.; white 76c.@74c. MESS PORK firm at $18@$18 25. WHISKY quiet at 24c.@24½c.

Sight Exchange on New-York, 1-10 ℔ cent prem.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 22.

PROVISIONS dull. Mess Pork firm. FLOUR steady at $5 50@$5 60. WHISKY 20¼c. WHEAT firm, at $1 30 for white, and $1 25 for red. CORN steady.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Feb. 22.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 3,000 bales, at easier but not quotably lower prices.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Feb. 22.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 2,800 bales, the market closing at an advance of ⅛c. on qualities above Middling.

From Havana and Nassau.

ARRIVAL OF THE KARNAK—SALVAGE OF THE WRECKED AMERICAN VESSELS—SIR WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY MOVING HOMEWARD.

The steamship *Karnak*, from Havana on the 16th inst., and from Nassau on the 18th, arrived here yesterday.

The *Karnak*, on her passage out, on the 8th and 9th February, experienced a very heavy gale, commencing from east-northeast and ending west, with mountainous seas.

On her return the *Karnak* had southeast airs and smooth water; was detained twenty-four hours by fog.

Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY, his lady, Miss OUSELEY and servant, were among the passengers left at Nassau. It is their intention per next return of *Karnak* to come on to New-York.

Freights in Havana are reported extremely low.

By the *Karnak* we have Nassau papers to Feb. 15 inclusive.

Salvage to the amount of fifty-five per cent. had been awarded on the net proceeds or value of the cargoes of the ship *Ashland* and bark *Union*.

Arrived at Nassau, 15th, brig *Alma* from New-York.

Sailed 11th, barkantine *Young America*, COLLINS, New-York.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE CONTEST FOR THE HOUSE PRINTING.

The National Guards at the Capitol.

Prospects of the McLane Treaty.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 23.

Senator BROWN introduced, to-day, his bill protecting slave property in Kansas, which is a copy of the act previously passed by the Kansas Legislature, on the same subject, with such alterations as are necessary in Congressional legislation. The penalties are also modified, as those in the Kansas bill are regarded by Senator BROWN as a little savage. Should Senators FITCH, BRIGHT, and others, succeed in dodging Gov. BROWN's resolutions, this bill will bring them up with a round turn. A Senatorial caucus has been notified to meet on Saturday, to hear the report of the Sub-Committee, which, I learn, will be Senator BROWN's first resolution modified and explained,—like the play of "Hamlet" with the part of *Hamlet* omitted. The mover of the resolution has given caucus notice that no dodging will be allowed, and they might as well come up gracefully and vote for or against his resolutions as they stand. Here is the rub. FITCH and company can't do either without foundering. This Senator BROWN knows, and maliciously enjoys.

The Senate was occupied all day with a prosy debate on the District Bank bill, which prohibited the circulation here of paper money in bills under twenty dollars. This was altered to fifty, and afterwards the bill was further amended by Republican votes, so as to exclude all paper currency. Such a bill will be rejected by the House.

The District Committee reported a bill authorizing the construction of city railways.

Mr. BALL, of Ohio, an ex-member, came within one vote to-day of being elected Printer to the House. Had another ballot been taken his election was certain, as a South American agreed to vote for him, though he would not change his vote on the ballot already taken. His vote will elect on the next ballot if Mr BALL keeps clear of the lobby. In the meantime, GLOSSBRENNER's friends are sanguine, as they count on the same South American vote for him. Their calculations will fail them.

It is understood that the Mexican treaty will be taken up in the Senate, on Tuesday, for discussion and will be continued from day to day until disposed of.

Mr. BARR presented to the House a memorial numerously signed by New-Yorkers, charging that Secretary COBB's contract with Messrs. MCINTYRE, MATTHEWS and others, farming out the warehouses, was contrary to sound policy, and without competition or publicity. The laborers have been reduced from three hundred to one hundred, half of whom are employed alternately, and a majority of whom receive only one dollar per day. The memorialists complain that Secretary COBB has not attempted any other reform, or made any inquiry into the many sinecures, incumbents of which also hold office under the City Government. They ask that an inquiry should be instituted, and that the contract be revoked or thrown open to fair competition.

MILLS' statue of WASHINGTON is the subject of universal admiration, but its removal from the present location is already agitated in Congress. It is charged that Senators are interested in property in that section of the City, and hence the refusal of that body to listen, the other day, to Senator FESSENDEN, who complained of the unsuitable location of the statue. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 23.

In the early part of to-day the Republicans were anxious for a postponement of the election of Printer, which the other side resisted, but before the House adjourned the former dispositions of the parties were reversed, owing to the change in favor of the Republicans, who, dropping Mr. DEFREES, had concentrated on Ex-Congressman HALL, of Ohio, who, at the adjournment, lacked one vote of an election. Two Southern Americans, Messrs. ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, and ANDERSON, of Kentucky, voted for him. Ten of the same organization, together with all the Democrats present, excepting Mr. PRYOR, voted for Mr. GLOSSBRENNER. Mr. PRYOR voted for JOSEPH GATES; Mr. ADRAIN for Mr. WINTON; Messrs. HALTON, QUARLES and STOKES, Southern Americans, for Mr. BEAUMONT, and Mr. ADAMS, of Kentucky, Southern American, for Mr. MITCHELL, of St. Louis. It is true that Mr. BOWLES was nominated by Mr. DAWES, but his was the only vote for him, which he afterwards changed for Mr. HALL.

Information has just been received here that not long since the Navajo Indians in New-Mexico attacked a party of soldiers near Fort Defiance, killing four of them and wounding others, and driving off a number of oxen belonging to the Fort. A war with these Indians seems inevitable. This information is contained in a letter addressed to a member of Congress, dated Santa Fé, Jan. 28, and was brought by the Overland Mail from El Paso.

Mr. STEWART, of Maryland, has given notice of his intention to defend the Legislature of that State in reply to his colleague, HENRY WINTER DAVIS.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 23.

The Chair laid before the Senate a petition from the citizens of Jefferson asking for a Territorial organization. Referred.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) presented a petition in favor of the Homestead bill.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce, of New-York, in relation to damages sustained by vessels at sea. Referred.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution that the President communicate any information in his possession in regard to the occupation of a certain island in the West Indies by American citizens. Adopted.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) reported a bill in relation to bounty land warrants, which prevents assignees locating land. The bill passed.

Mr. HALE's resolution of inquiry, offered Tuesday, in relation to the conduct of Peru in carrying out treaty stipulations, was adopted.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to punish offences against slave property in Kansas. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, (Dem.,) reported a large number of private bills, which had been acted on by Court Claims.

Mr. MALLORY, of Florida, (Dem.,) reported a joint resolution authorizing Captains HUDSON and SANDS to accept certain testimonials from the Government of Great Britain. Passed.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) moved to take up the bill to improve the St. Clair Flats.

Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) called for the regular order of business. The President would undoubtedly veto the St. Clair bill if it passed. His bill to prevent the issue of Bank Notes in the District of Columbia, was therefore of more practical importance.

Mr. CHANDLER said all that was asked was a small appropriation of fifty-five thousand and twenty-seven dollars to complete the work and render this passage navigable; for the commerce of all the lakes was more important than any bill now before the Senate. If vetoed, he expected to pass it over the veto. He moved to take it up. Lost.

On motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) it was ordered that, when the Senate adjourn to-morrow it adjourn till Monday next.

Mr. DOOLITTLE gave notice that on to-morrow he would speak upon the action of Wisconsin in regard to fugitives from labor.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, (Rep.,) moved that the Senate meet hereafter at 12 o'clock instead of 1. Lost.

The bill to authorize the sale of public arms to the several States and Territories and to regulate the appointment of the Superintendents of Public Armories was taken up. The bill provides that upon application of the authorities of the State, arms may be sold to them, and that the Superintendents of the Armories hereafter be selected from the officers of the Ordnance Department.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) oppose the latter clause. After a great deal of deliberation, Congress had authorized the election of civil officers for these places, which were nothing more than manufactories of arms. He had no feelings on the subject, but was approached last session by civilians and military men, who favored giving the superintendencies to civilians.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) replied, and pointed out the evils of giving to civilians charge of matters of a military nature.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) said he had always been in favor of giving these posts to military men, and would vote for the bill.

Mr. HALE thought the whole difficulty grew out of bad appointments. At Springfield they had appointed a clergyman as Superintendent of the Armory, because he was a politician.

Mr. PUGH thought the army had possession of a sufficient number of the Departments of this Government. Better give them the possession of the whole administration of the Government.

There was some further debate by Messrs. MASON, FESSENDEN and [illegible], in which an opinion was expressed by Mr. MASON that if a military man had been in charge JOHN BROWN would have never taken the Armory at Harper's Ferry.

Further consideration of the bill was postponed.

The Senate then took up the bill to prohibit the issue of bank-notes in the District of Columbia.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Dem.,) moved to amend, so as to prohibit the circulation of bank-notes from abroad of a less denomination than fifty dollars. Carried.

Mr. DAVIS moved to strike out fifty dollars, so as to prohibit altogether the circulation of bank-notes in the District. Carried, by yeas 36; nays, 11.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to strike out the whole section in relation to the circulation of bank-notes from abroad. It was an absolute necessity that hotel-keepers and other business men should receive bank-notes, and, therefore, it was useless to impose penalties which could not be enforced.

Mr. PUGH wanted to drive out the circulation of bank notes in Virginia and Maryland. It was a trick of the banks to obtain a circulation as far from home as possible. There is no necessity for the circulation of bank notes here.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) was in favor of twenty-dollar notes as the minimum, and would vote to restore that feature to the bill.

Mr. CHANDLER's motion was rejected. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 23.

The Speaker laid before the House to-day a message from the President, inclosing four memorials from residents of Kansas and Nebraska, at or near the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains. They invoke the interposition of Congress for the extingushment of the Indian title to the lands, and ask for the establishment of an assay office in that quarter, and the creation of a Territorial Government, composed of parts of New-Mexico, Utah, Kansas, and Nebraska, and that an enabling act be passed for this purpose, and that a census be taken. They represent their increasing population and the importance of such action.

The President, in accordance with the request of the memorialists, inclosed these memorials with a special message recommending that such provision be made for their protection as the exigencies may require.

The memorials were referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, had a resolution to introduce, and presumed that it would not meet with a solitary objection. It was in the nature of a compliment to the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, of New-York.

The resolution read as follows:

Resolved, That the Doorkeeper be instructed to provide places for the Seventh Regiment of New-York in the gallery of the House, they having visited this city on the invitation of the Committee of Arrangements, to participate in the proceedings attendant on the inauguration of the equestrian statue of WASHINGTON; and also places for all other regiments and companies now here.

The resolution passed unanimously, and many of the National Guards subsequently occupied the front of the gallery.

There was a call of the House preliminary to proceeding to the election of a Printer.

Mr. KILGORE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) moved a further postponement till Monday.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina (Dem.,) hoped not. It was disgraceful to the country that the Republican Party should squabble any longer about the printing spoils. There were important bills to be printed. A notice of one interesting to his State he had first seen in a New-York paper.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky (Dem.,) demanded the yeas and nays on Mr. KILGORE's motion.

The roll was proceeded with until Mr. KILGORE's name was reached, when he withdrew his motion, having effected a pair for an absent political friend.

The House proceeded to a vote, which resulted:

Whole number	199	Glossbrenner	86
Necessary to a choice	90	Scattering	10
Defrees	83		

The House again voted.

Whole number	180	Necessary to a choice	91
Defrees	77	Edward Ball (Ohio)	9
Glossbrenner	87	Scattering	7

Mr. KILGORE, for the purpose of harmonizing the Republican ranks, withdrew the name of Mr. DEFREES.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) nominated SAMUEL BOWLES, of Massachusetts.

The House again voted.

Whole number	176	Bowles	57
Necessary to a choice	89	Gales & Seaton	2
Glossbrenner	84	Mitchell	9
Defrees	2		

The remainder of the votes were cast for twelve other persons—the highest 4, the lowest 1.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved a postponement until Monday, with the understanding that they then vote no further postponement.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presumed the high contracting parties had not yet made their arrangements. He saw no necessity for an understanding.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.,) was for finishing the election.

The Yeas and Nays were ordered on agreeing to Mr. SHERMAN's motion, when he withdrew it.

The House again voted:

After the roll was called many scattering Republican votes were recalled and cast for BALL. This occasioned long delay. Much interest was excited in these proceedings. The vote resulted:

Whole number	177
Necessary to a choice	89
Ball	88
Glossbrenner	84
Scattering	5

A motion was made from the Democratic side to adjourn. Negatived by 8 majority.

Mr. BURCH, of California, (Dem.,) moved to adjourn till Monday. Negatived.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Georgia, (Dem.,) moved that the House now adjourn.

The question was decided by Yeas and Nays in the affirmative, by 4 majority.

PROSPECTS OF THE TREATY.

False Reports—Underground Efforts to Defeat the Ratification—Actual State of the Question.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1860.

Nearly a week has elapsed since I addressed you on Mexican matters, and during this period a fresh batch of fabricated statements, calculated to confound the ignorant in Congress, and bear adversely upon the McLane Treaty, have been sounded in the ears of Senators, and gone their swift rounds in the journals of the day.

The news published a few days since, relative to a party of Church forces overrunning Chihuahua, driving out Americans, &c., is an extravagant exaggeration. A band of freebooters, while on a plundering excursion, was encountered and defeated by forces of the State. Chihuahua is a thoroughly Liberal State, and harbors very few priests. They were mostly driven from the State years ago, principally by reason of their licentiousness and outrageous charges for the marriage, burial, and every other religious ceremony and service. Chihuahua can maintain her own independence as a Liberal State, and instead of inviting American volunteers or the regular army of the United States within their borders, the people would rise *en masse* to oppose them.

The statement that 3,000 Americans had already entered Sonora is another *canard*. It would require sixty days and half a million of money to place 3,000 men in Sonora *viâ* California or Texas, except by sea from San Francisco. And yet, certain editors swallow all this nonsense put forth by the fillibuster interests adverse to the Mexican Treaty, and publish it as coming from the friends of the treaty! From advices just received here, it is now understood that Chihuahua and Sonora are perfectly quiet, and there is no necessity on the part of our Government to send troops into those States. Whenever this necessity does arise, it will be to crush those fillibuster interests which are certain to involve us in a war with Mexico if the treaty is defeated.

The rumors relative to a movement of MIRAMON upon Vera Cruz are taken up by those benighted, anti-progressive journals, and made the basis in their remarks of the foregone conclusion, that MIRAMON will take Vera Cruz and pitch the Juarez Government into the sea. And melancholy to relate, there is not a Northern Senator in Congress that knows enough of Mexican affairs—the people and the section of country under notice—to disavow the trashy fabrications and remarks that are put forth with so much zeal, to influence their action adverse to a measure that is calculated to establish peaceful and prosperous relations between two great countries. A prominent Republican Senator, in speaking of Mexican matters a few days since, wanted to know the whereabouts of ALMONTE. He said he knew ALMONTE when he was here years ago, and if he could see ALMONTE, he could get from him the true state of the case! This ALMONTE is one of the greatest scoundrels in Mexico, and has recently made an infamous compact between the Miramon faction and the Spanish Government—a compact which no government in Mexico can ever carry out; and yet, with our own Minister, Mr. MCLANE, on the spot, with reliable advices from Mexico, and reliable parties from that country whose pecuniary salvation requires peace and order there; with all this overwhelming evidence in favor of the treaty at hand, a grave Senator of great reputation and high position ignores it all, gropes about in the dark and inquires for ALMONTE! I mention this fact in evidence of the state of ignorance in which some of the important and leading men here exist as regards Mexico, and their determination not to know and act upon the truth. Taking up a Northern journal a day or two ago, I noticed that the editor, in giving the details of the Liberal successes in Mexico recently received, warned his readers not to believe the statements as they came through American channels! Had this news come *viâ Africa*, the editor would probably have indorsed it. By the way, if the *Tribune* could be made to take the idea that the Liberals of Mexico have *kinky* instead of *straight* hair, I think that journal would come out *bull-headed* in favor of the treaty. It appears to have lost its editorial horn in butting against the treaty, and that part of the business is left to its reporter here, who with a battered stump, makes a wild plunge at the document daily, hit or miss. The sight of this gorgeous piece of paper appears to have operated upon him and upon the *Herald* man in the same manner that a fiery red shirt operates upon a wild bull, or a strip of red flannel upon a turkey-gobbler. It is shrewdly suspected that the high national ground taken by THE TIMES, its able advocacy of the treaty, and its tact and enterprise in giving that important instrument entire to the world, has much to do with the abuse cast upon the Liberals of Mexico and the Mexican treaty by some of your amiable contemporaries. It is a subject of some remark here that the New-York *Courier*, the organ of W. H. SEWARD, strongly and ably advocates the immediate ratification of the Mexican treaty, when Mr. SEWARD is known to head a clique determined to delay, if not entirely defeat it. Here is a wheel within a wheel, the working of which no man knoweth. At a caucus of the Seward faction, held at the house of Mr. SEWARD last week, it was determined to withhold action on the treaty, *but not on party grounds!* It is said that the Republican members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, at their meeting last Tuesday, withheld their opinion, and that the treaty goes back to the Senate with the favor of Messrs. MASON, DOUGLAS, SLIDELL and POLK. The Democrats, it is thought, will force the discussion in Executive session, and dispose of the matter one way or the other next week, and they will not regret the defeat of the treaty by the Republicans, well knowing that the result of such action will tell powerfully against the Republican party in the Presidential contest. But if it comes to this, and SEWARD does not yield, which can scarcely be expected, the Republicans will divide and the Bates party will go for the treaty.

It is a disgraceful fact that at this critical period we have no postal arrangements with Mexico, and no regular communication with that country, by steam or otherwise. Mr. MCLANE will return to Mexico at an early day, and the *Brooklyn* has been ordered round to New-York to bear him to the field of his arduous and important labors.

Remarks relative to awaiting the arrival of Señor OCAMPO before ratifying the treaty are all fudge. It is probable that OCAMPO will not come at all unless he hears of the ratification, and nobody here who has a hand in the business thinks of deferring action until the arrival of that high functionary from Mexico.

More Sympathy for Virginia.

THE COMMISSIONER FROM MISSISSIPPI CONDOLES WITH GOV. LETCHER.

The following letter from Hon. PETER B. STARKE, the Commissioner appointed by the Legislature of Mississippi to express the sympathy which that State felt with Virginia, in view of the recent invasion of her soil, was transmitted to the Legislature of the latter State on Tuesday. Formal letters from Governors LETCHER and PETTUS accompanied it, and all the documents were laid on the table and ordered to be printed, together with the resolutions of the Mississippi Legislature:

To His Excellency, John Letcher, Governor of the State of Virginia:

SIR: I herewith present to your Excellency a series of resolutions adopted by the State of Mississippi, on a subject of vital interest to the Slaveholding States particularly, and of no less importance to the lovers our constitutional Union in the Non-Slaveholding States of this Union.

The Legislature of Mississippi have been so explicit in the declaration of their views on the important questions which now agitate the whole people of these confederated States, disturb their peace, and threaten the very existence of the Government itself, that but little more remains to be done by her Commissioner than to ask your Excellency to invite the serious attention of the Legislature of the great Commonwealth of Virginia to their import. This is done in the sincere conviction that Virginia will recognize in these resolutions no principle not sanctioned by her great statesmen in times past, and no suggestion not warranted by sovereign States, whose safety, both present and future, is menaced by the seditious teachings and fanatical aggressions of the people of other States.

African Slavery has ever been regarded by those amongst whom it exists as a question of domestic policy; a question to be dealt with by the States which have adopted it, according to their own views of expediency, and without molestation or interference from other States or even the General Government, except for its protection, as provided for by the Constitution of the United States.

And this view, so justly maintained by the slaveholding States, was, for the past half century of the existence of our Constitutional Union, recognized and acquiesced in by the non-slaveholding States. But these States, or at least very many of their people, in disregard of the obligations of good neighborhood, in contempt of the Constitution of the United States, the supreme law of the land, and in obedience to the dictates of what they denominate the "higher law," (which means the madness of unbridled power,) have recently denied the rights of individual property, trampled upon the rights of sovereign and independent States and in their insolence and wickedness have actually shed slaveholding blood upon slaveholding soil, for the avowed purpose of destroying, without their consent, the relation of master and slave.

Although, Sir, it was not Mississippi's soil that was thus polluted by the invader's foot, nor Mississippi's jurisdiction that was thus defied and aggressed upon by insolence and wickedness, I beg to assure Your Excellency, and through you, the people of Virginia, that they whose voice I this day speak, were not less indignant, nor less willing to avenge the outrage, than if it had been perpetrated upon their own territory. But it is consoling to know that the same historic page that records the foul deed, will also transmit to posterity the noble manner in which Virginia repelled the insult, avenged the wrong, and vindicated her claim to the motto, "*sic semper tyrannis*," which she so proudly and justly wears.

Mississippi, though less exposed to such aggressions and outrages than Virginia and the other border States, feels a common interest in the institution of African Slavery, as it exists in the Southern States of this Union, and a common duty to join with them in the adoption of all measures necessary for its protection and perpetuation. Actuated by this sense of her obligation and deeply sensible of the value of her elder sister (Virginia) in council, Mississippi unites with South Carolina in earnestly invoking the cooperation of Virginia in the Convention proposed in the third resolution of the series already referred to.

Seeing as Mississippi does, that the Northern States persist in the denial of our rights in the common Territories of the Union, and continue to repeat their aggressions with more and more aggravation—and, above all, apprehending "the election of a President of the United States by one section of the Union only, on the ground that there exists an irreconcilable conflict between the two sections in reference to their respective systems of labor, and with an avowed purpose of hostility to the institution of Slavery as it prevails in the Southern States"—she thinks the time has surely come when they should consult together and recommend what shall be done in an event boding so much mischief and calamity to their rights and interests. She will deplore, as much as any State in this Union, the necessity of dissolving the Constitutional ties which bind them into one common Government, and she hopes and believes that a timely council with her sister States of the South will devise some remedy consistent with their interest and honor in the Union.

If Mississippi had been influenced by a determination or even a desire to withdraw from this sisterhood of States, I am very sure that she would have selected another agent to plead her cause before the State of Virginia.

But if in her sincere desire to be enabled to enjoy all the rights of perfect equality in the Union, (as she hopes to do by means of this proposed conference,) she shall be disappointed, then I have do hesitation in saying that she will prefer, and will resort to independence out of it.

This whole question has been recently so ably and so elaborately discussed by the eminent and distinguished gentleman who presented the resolutions of South Carolina, that I feel to say more would be an unnecessary and wanton intrusion.

I will only add that the Legislature of Mississippi, pursuant to the provisions of the third resolution, have elected seven delegates to the proposed Convention, all of whom are amongst the ablest and most faithful of her citizens, and without regard to existing party organizations.

And now, Sir, hoping that Virginia, the land of my birth, will yield to the solicitations of Mississippi, the home of my adoption, and send delegates to the proposed Convention to be held at Atlanta on the first Monday of next June,

I have the honor to subscribe myself your Excellency's obedient servant,

Feb. 20, 1860. P. B. STARKE.

The Strike of the Massachusetts Shoemakers.

DISORDERLY PROCEEDINGS AT LYNN—A PROCESSION AT NATICK, AND MEETINGS AT HAVERHILL AND MARBLEHEAD.

The Massachusetts shoemakers celebrated the birthday of WASHINGTON in a manner peculiar to themselves. That was the time fixed on for an organized strike in the leading towns of the State. The Boston *Atlas and Bee* thus sketches the proceedings in Lynn:

"Early Wednesday morning, squads began to gather in different parts of the city, and by 9 o'clock the streets were crowded. Many strangers came in from towns adjoining, and even from as far off as Newburyport came representatives to join in the demonstrations. Much enthusiasm was manifested, though for the first few hours in the morning nothing was done. The crowd in Central-square, near the dépôt, was very large. Large accessions were made to the number by the arrival of each train; and at 9½ o'clock there were from 8,000 to 10,000 people around and near the dépôt. Upon many buildings were decorations and words signifying that the demonstrations were in honor of the strike. On one building was "Our motto—He that oppresseth the poor reproacheth his Maker," and in another place, "Our cause is just and our union perfect." At 10¾ o'clock Marshal WILLARD OLIVER commenced forming the procession, aided by his deputies. First was the Lynn Cornet Band, and afterwards the line was formed in wards. The band played "Hail Columbia," and the head of the procession started off through Exchange-street. There were many banners, &c., inscribed as follows:

"As men, we do this day unite to pack our kits, and strike for rights; our prize is fair and our aim is just—that you'll assent we hope and trust."

On the opposite side was—

"Our Southern friends to retaliate, will assist our Northern States to compensate."

"Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so unto them."

Ward three carried a triangular-shaped transparency, on which were the following inscriptions:

"The Stark boys of Ward 3." "The sons of General STARK go for a strike." "The victory is ours or MOLLY STARK is a widow."

The procession numbered at times as high as three or four thousand persons, who marched through the following streets in the most orderly manner: Exchange, Broad, Fayette, Chestnut, Mason, Oliver, Union, Willow, Oxford, Market, South Common, Centre, Marion, Federal, North Common, and again on Market and Union streets to Central-square, where it arrived about 12¼ o'clock.

At various points along the line of march cheers were given as they went past the residences of friends, the ladies often swaying their handkerchiefs. Silver Grey Engine and Liberty Hose companies rang their bells while the procession passed, and loud cheers were given. On one street, over the door of a small shop was the word "Liberty," in large letters, and here was manifested much enthusiasm as the crowd went past. On Fayette-street the procession was joined by two men loaded down with shoe lasts. Three cheers were here given for the "Rights and Lefts." On Marion-street one boss was at work in his shop. As the crowd went past many remarks were made by the jours, such as "scab," "kick him out," "hoe him out," "for shame, "frightened," &c.; but no trouble occurred, the ranks passing along without any one leaving them. They evidently understood and appreciated the benefit of free speech—further than that, they were most orderly.

After the procession arrived in the square, a large crowd gathered in front of one of the large buildings and speech-making progressed for a while. The crowd after listening for some time to Messrs. DRAPER, DILLON, ESTES and O'NEIL, broke up into small knots, and spread again around the city, it being understood that they should again congregate at about 3 o'clock.

We are are sorry to say that some of the men exhibited an addicted inebriety, though it was not so much to be seen yesterday as is common on occasions of such large gatherings. One person got rather happy—so much so that he was noisy and troublesome, and Officer PALFREY took him in charge, when a large crowd effected his rescue. Afterwards it was noised round by some one too full of information, that the officer had a pistol, and was determined to resist further interference of this kind by its use, but this was not the case.

There is a feeling against the expressmen for their participation heretofore in aiding in cutting down the wages, by contracting for work with those that cannot get the best prices on account of not being good workmen. Yesterday this feeling was manifest in various ways. It was early asserted that no shoes should be delivered to the express. Several boxes resembling those for shoes, were scrutinized suspiciously as they were carried along the street. Mr. ANDREW BUFFUM, a manufacturer, or some one connected with his establishment, wishing to make some sport, filled a shoe-box full of "scraps," nailed it up and sent it to the express office. It was seen and immediately taken possession of by the excited crowd, who demanded that it should be opened. It was finaly found to be a "sell," and the box was broken and the contents scattered in every direction.

At about 3 o'clock the crowd gathered in the square and were addressed by quite a number of speakers, among whom were Mr. DRAPER, SAMUEL GREEN, GIDEON HOWARD, Jr., of South Randolph; Alderman THOS. C. CUMMINGS and GEO. C. BEEBE, of Newburyport. They were urged to meet every day, and keep up the enthusiasm, build up a fund and keep orderly and courteous to all, though strenuously steadfast in their motives.

At Natick a procession of 400 or 600 operatives marched through the principal streets and finally stopped at School-house Hall, where they were addressed by Rev. Mr. BABCOCK, (Unitarian,) GEO. E. ROCKWELL, W. A. CUTLER, Mr. MOORE EAMES and others. The proceedings were very orderly.

At Haverhill it was decided, on Monday evening, to postpone an organized strike until Saturday. The same action was taken at Marblehead, and at Newburyport it was voted inexpedient to attempt a strike at present. The shoemakers in Dover, N. H., also determined to coöperate with their Massachusetts brethren.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 23.

The strike of the shoemakers in Lynn caused considerable excitement in that city to-day. Large crowds gathered in the streets and about the dépôt, but no serious disturbances took place. The leaders of the strike generally discountenance any resort to violence.

UNION CEMENT.—Each member of Congress recently found on his desk the following suggestion as to cementing the Union:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1860.

HONORED SIR: We beg to present to you a bottle of SPAULDING's Prepared Glue, with the hope that you will find it useful not only in the humble department of household economy, but also in the patriotic work of cementing together our glorious Union, which is being so shaken by sectional passions and interests, and whose preservation is so important to the welfare of civilization and humanity.

With the best wishes for your health and happiness, we remain, dear Sir, your obedient servants,

HENRY C. SPAULDING & CO.

AGRICULTURE AT YALE.

Dairy Farming—Mysteries of Sheep Growing—Poultry—The Breeding of Stock—Meteorology for the Farmer.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

YALE COLLEGE, Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1860.

CHARLES L. FLINT ON DAIRY FARMING.

We have had no more pleasing entertainment during the entire course than that to which Mr. CHAS. L. FLINT, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, invited us yesterday morning. This gentleman has for some time been known to agriculturists by his work on Grasses, now in its fourth edition, and his late book on Dairy Farming, rendered it highly probable that he could talk well on the matter he was announced to speak upon. Our suspicions were well founded, and not only so, but we were particularly glad to find Mr. FLINT rejecting all embellishments of rhetoric as out of place before a class, (as this Convention must be considered,) and going directly to the subject in hand. We were glad, too, to see him leave out all history, (or nearly all,) and not take up our time and patience with points which, though interesting to the antiquary, are not of much moment either to the practical or the amateur farmer.

The lecturer began by saying that the dairy qualities of our stock are artificial. It is erroneous to suppose that we now see the cow in anything like her native state. Her present high qualities have been brought out by judicious crossing, and for a particular purpose. Nature only intended that she should nourish her offspring, and art has been called in to supply what nature has denied. The breed which any farmer wishes to raise on his own farm should be chosen with reference to the climate and soil of his own locality. He should select his cows with reference to the amount of food he has for them. Large animals require rich and luxurious pastures or they lose their fair proportions, and deteriorate on a stinted nourishment. We often hear the term "native breed" spoken of, as if there were a breed indigenous to our soil. This is a mistake, and the term "native," as applied to our breeds of cattle, is a misnomer. Our cattle originally came from Europe, the first arriving at Plymouth in 1624, which, with subsequent importations into New-Hampshire, laid the foundations for what we call our native breed, and this stock must be regarded as an exceedingly vaulable basis for improvements, which may be effected by careful selections or by crossing with foreign and already highly improved breeds.

The better name, however, for them is "grades," since they all spring from some known stock. These grades are often more valuable for practical purposes than pure breeds, and our dairymen more often get their cows from this stock than in any other way. In breeding, it is important to have a specific object in view, for the complete union of all excellent qualities in one animal is next to impossible. It should be borne in mind too, by the breeder of fine stock, that it is only the pure breeds that will transmit their excellences to their offspring, and that a poor animal of a pure breed may be better as sire or dam than a good grade animal. It is important, too, in breeding to produce large milkers, to select males that came of great milking cows, since the dairy qualities are transmitted more surely through the male than through the female. Many a farmer has raised a promising heifer calf from his best miking cow only to be disappointed when she came to her third or fourth year. The most celebrated dairy breeds are the Swiss, the Dutch, the Jersey and the Ayrshire. Of these the Jerseys (or Alderneys) give the richest milk, and the Ayrshires the most of it in proportion to food consumed and size. They are very valuable as a means of improving our grade stock. But care and good management are absolutely necessary to success, no matter what breed you have or how judiciously you cross. Very little milk comes out of the bag that is not first put in at the throat. It is the very poorest economy to so overstock your farm that you cannot full feed your cows. A cow coming out of the stalls in the Spring poor in flesh is in no condition for the profitable production of milk. The cow is a machine for turning hay, grain and roots into milk, and should be run upon the same principles as a manufactory. The food is the raw material, milk the product, always in demand in one form or another. The machine is the capital invested, costing nearly as much when not running, or when running on half-work, as with a full head on. How wasteful, then, it is for the farmer, and how unbusiness-like to hold back the raw material, or to suffer the machine to get so out of order that it will yield a produce far below its natural capacity.

Feeding at regular intervals is a most important point. If you feed irregularly your cattle are uneasy and are constantly expecting food; but they will not eat it when they do have it with half the relish that they will if fed regularly. Cows in milk ought not to be exposed to cold in Winter. It is a great waste of food to leave any animal to exposure, but it is more especially shown in the case of the milch cow than in perhaps any other animal. Cows turned out to water in extreme cold and stormy weather will perceptibly shrink in their milk.

The lecturer mentioned a case in England where cows accustomed to being housed all the time were turned out to water for three days on occasion of the water freezing up, and the result was an evident decrease in the quantity of milk. The loss from this practice is doubtless far greater than most farmers suppose. All animals need air and exercise, but exposure in extreme weather is always injurious. The cow may be fed different kinds of food, with reference to whether she is kept for butter or cheese. Food containing starch, gum, sugar, &c., increases the butter-making qualities of the cow, whereas clover, beans and peas, food rich in nitrogenous matter, help the cheese-producing qualities. Succulent food increases the quantity of milk, but much as the pump does. Green grass is the most nutritious food for the cow, and if hay be cut, moistened and steamed, its nutritious qualities are vastly increased. All ruminating animals require more or less bulky food, the bulk contributing to the healthy activity of the digestive organs.

The lecturer spoke of the Guenon mark or escutcheon, but could not place that reliance on it which its discoverer considered it worthy of, although he thought it worthy of attention. He briefly alluded also to Mr. HORSFALL's experiments, which form so valuable an addition to this branch of husbandry, and which Mr. TUCKER gave an extended account of in his second lecture. For further information on this point your readers are referred to the appendix to Mr. FLINT's *Milch Cows and Dairy Farming*.

T. S. GOLD ON SHEEP RAISING.

The first lecture of the afternoon was on the different breeds of sheep, and was given by Mr. T. S. GOLD—I will kiss the book that I wrote that name just so last week, though the compositor made it read "GOULD." He had on the stage, for the purpose of illustrating his subject, a fine Spanish Merino from the flock of ALONZO WHITNEY, of Torrington, Conn.; also a splendid specimen of the Cotswold, imported by Mr. T. HITCHCOCK, of New Preston, Conn., from the flock of Mr. FLETCHER, of Shipton Sollers, Eng. It was his intention to show us, also, a sample of the middle wools, by exhibiting a South Down, but he failed to procure a specimen. The first part of the lecture was occupied with a description of the two different kinds of manufacture of wool—one, the combing process, in which the long wools are used, and called combing because the wool is drawn between fine steel teeth. Of this worsted goods are made; also, blankets and mats. It is opposed to the other, or carding process, in that the fibre is required to lie as nearly as possible in parallel lines, and kept at its full length; whereas, in carding, the fibre is torn apart, and reliance placed upon the felting qualities of the wool to keep it together. These felting qualities were explained to depend upon the serrated side of the fibre of wool, as shown by the microscope. The finer the wool the greater the number of serrations, amounting sometimes to as many as 2,720 in the space of an inch. These, by their interlocking, hold the wool so firmly together that a good fabric may even be made by the process of felting alone. It is this property which causes fine wool fabrics to shrink or full more than coarse. Wool is capable, said the lecturer, of great extension—a single fleece of coarse wool, of seven pounds weight, being capable of being spun out to a length of 155 miles.

The history and description of the various kinds of sheep which inhabit the world was next given, of which three had been selected as the best suited to the wants of civilized man. These have the fine wools, as the Saxony and Merino, the middle wools, as the Southdowns, and the long wools, as the Cotswold. When wool is the sole object, or when the mutton is of little consequence, the first are to be recommended, but when the flesh is in good demand, as it ought to be at the East, and would be if we knew what good mutton was, the other two, particularly the second class, are to be preferred.

Mr. ALLEN followed Mr. GOLD on stock breeding, showing by statistics that the value of our stock was far less than it ought to be, and giving his opinion that an increase of value of more than twenty millions annually would result from increased attention to breeding good stock. And this, too, without any increase in expense, for it costs no more to raise good stock than poor. He read a paper from one of our agricultural journals, on the native red cattle of Connecticut, and showed up what he called its quackery and empiricism, to the great amusement of his audience.

LEWIS F. ALLEN ON POULTRY.

In the evening, Mr. ALLEN gave a very interesting lecture on poultry.

Every nation with a history and a literature back to remote dates, alludes to the cock and the hen in poetry and song. The poultry yard is an important branch of our domestic economy, and is closely associated with our home institutions. The census returns fail to give us any idea of the value of this branch of economy, but it is well ascertained that New-York City annually consumes over two million dollars' worth. The hen fever which raged so extensively a few years ago was not altogether an evil, and BARNUM's chicken show was not a humbug. Since its advent the character of our poultry has improved more than fifty per cent. With such results we ought to have a hen fever every year.

In choosing poultry we should have reference to the climate, and the general rule is that close-feathered fowls are best adapted to the cold portions of our country. The genuine Dorking is of all others the best, so far as flesh and a disposition to lay is concerned, though it is not so well adapted to our climate as some others. They weigh from seven to ten pounds. The gray Dorking is best. The Hamburghs, Creoles, Black Spanish and Polands, all have good qualities. The Bantam is a beautiful fowl, and very domestic in its habits. Every family should possess a few of them as pets for the children.

Ducks are a valuable kind of poultry. They make excellent scavengers to destroy insects about the orchard and garden. The finest varieties are the black Cayuga and Rouen. Choose these rather than the common kinds.

I do not blame any one for disliking the common roadside geese, for they are a nuisance, but the white swan goose is more beautiful than the swan. So is the Brown China and the Great African. The former are very domestic in their habits, and the latter are large—have a remarkable tendency to fatten, and the goslings are unsurpassed for the table.

The best turkey is the New-England turkey. Many of them will weigh from 30 to 35 pounds apiece. The best way to fatten them is to shut them up in a room with little light, feed them on corn meal, cooked, give them abundance of water, and keep them clean. It is useless to try to fatten a turkey while he is gobbling about the farm. The poorest turkeys in the country are those of the Western States.

Guinea hens are wild and quarrelsome, run in pairs, and valuable only for the noise they make, and for variety.

The peacock has not a single redeeming quality. It is an old adage that they have the "plumage of an angel, the voice of the devil, and the stomach of a thief," and that is true.

Our Winters are too cold for the swan. The wild American swan is beautiful, but cannot be domesticated.

Pigeons have little value but as ornaments. The carrier pigeon is the most beautiful.

After the lecture, Mr. JOHN G. NORTH inquired what was the best food for poultry? Mr. A. replied that grain and butchers' scraps made the best food. It fattens them well and makes them lay. Hens should have flesh in Winter. Mr. JUDD remarked that these scraps are abundant in New-York, and cheap.

Mr. NORTH said that the secret of keeping poultry was to keep them scrupulously clean, to give them plenty of water, variety of food, and to keep but few in a place. Ten hens will lay more eggs by themselves than 100. Feed little at a time and often. If fed on grain alone they become remarkably fat, sicken and die.

CONVERSATION ON DAIRY CATTLE.

YALE COLLEGE, Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1860.

The Convention opened this morning at 9 o'clock, with a discussion on the "Improvement of Dairy Cattle."

Mr. STEADMAN remarked that it would be too expensive for all farmers to stock their farms with thorough-bred cattle, but that they should always use a thorough-bred male animal, from the best milking families, to cross with their best milk cows. He had pursued this course for several years with satisfactory results.

QUESTION—Is GUENON's method of detecting the milking qualities of a cow reliable?

ANSWER—(By Mr. FLINT)—It is not infallible, but if with his signs well developed we have large tortuous milk veins, we may be quite sure we have a good milker. In breeding dairy stock it is important that we pay attention to the external signs in both male and female. GUENON's escutcheon is marked upon both animals when they are calves, and it would be well to select those we wish for milkers or bulls at that time.

QUESTION BY MR. WELD—Are the short-horns good milkers?

Mr. ALLEN—Better than any other breed of cattle, if they are bred for milk; their milking qualities may be bred out by breeding only for beef, as the English are now doing. I know a short-horn cow that will give 38 quarts of milk in a day. Of the hundreds I have bred, not a dozen were poor milkers.

Mr. STEADMAN said his experience had been with short-horns only. He kept a butter dairy, and besides raising his calves on new milk, and furnishing a family with the same, his cows averaged 200 pounds of butter yearly.

Several other gentlemen spoke on the merits of the short-horn as a milker, and the general conclusion was that some families were unsurpassed, while others were inferior.

QUESTION—Does spaying cows work well?

Mr. FLINT—Yes; they give an uninterrupted flow of milk for about four years, when they make the best of beef. The milk and butter from a spayed cow are much improved in quality. The operation is not difficult to perform when the animal is under the influence of chloroform. Six years is the proper age.

Mr. JUDD, of the *Agriculturist*, thought this subject an important one. Milk or beef from a breeding cow is very unwholesome, especially to children.

QUESTION to Mr. STEADMAN—What feed do you give your cows?

ANSWER—In Winter, one quart of oil meal and one quart of corn and rye meal, wet and mixed with cut hay or straw and half a bushel of roots, daily. I stable my cows both Summer and Winter. About the 1st of May, the rye sown early in the Fall is ready for them; after this, clover; and after clover, corn fodder. A little dry hay is given with green food, to prevent scouring. In this manner I keep from 25 to 30 head on 50 acres.

QUESTION—Is cotton seed meal good for milch cows?

ANSWER BY MR. FLINT—I think it equal to oil meal, and it is one-fourth cheaper. The hulls should be separated from the seed, for they will kill the animal by producing obstinate constipation.

Mr. JUDD had found by experience that corn-stalks cut fine and mixed with "ship feed," were better than timothy seed for milch cows.

A SECOND LECTURE OF MR. FLINT ON THE DAIRY.

Next in order came another admirable lecture by Mr. FLINT on the Dairy. Milk, said he, as the first product of the cow, is composed of an oily substance, which gives it its richness, of a cheesy substance to which it owes its strength, and of a serous or watery substance which makes it refreshing as a beverage, with a small per centage of sugar of milk, to which it owes its sweetness, and a slight proportion of alkaline substances, to which it owes its medicinal properties. Under the microscope, milk appears to be filled with myriads of little round globules, of various sizes, which seem to float in the watery substance, and which rise to the surface on account of their greater lightness, as compared with the surrounding matter, and form a semi-liquid coating, known as cream. The largest particles rise first, and bring up a smaller proportional quantity of cheesy matter than the smaller particles which rise slower. These globules are the butter particles, surrounded by a cheesy film, and the object of churning is to break this coating and to disengage the butter particles from it. The different constituents of milk, therefore, separate on account of their difference in specific gravity.

Milk will ordinarily produce from 10 to 15 per cent. of cream, though it is sometimes much richer than this, and twenty-five per cent. is not unfrequently obtained on rich feed. The product of milk in cream is more regular than the product of cream in butter.

Caseine most resembles animal matter in composition and nutritive qualities.

The richest and most delicate butter is made from cream which has stood but a comparatively short time on the milk, the cream that rises first making a superior quality of butter. If the milk is set in a favorable position on shelves some feet from the bottom of the milk-room, around which a circulation of pure air can be had, from twelve to eighteen hours is sufficient to raise the cream, and all that rises, under favorable circumstances, after twenty-four hours, will injure the quality of the butter made from it, to a greater extent, in value, than it increases the quantity. This is an important practical point, and ought to lead to the most careful experiments on the part of those whose practice has been to let the milk stand from 36 to 48 hours, as many do.

An ordinary house cellar is rarely a suitable place to set milk, and it should never be set on the bottom of the cellar, if the object is to raise the cream. The bad gases in the room are near the bottom, and give the cream an acrid taste, and it will produce an inferior quality of butter.

The simple old-fashioned square box churn is one of the best and most economical forms. It is hung on a crank similar to the barrel churn, and needs no dasher.

To prepare new boxes in the shortest time, so as to make them fit to use to send butter in to market or to the exhibition, dissolve common soda in boiling water, first putting the soda into the box, and pouring the water upon it, using as much soda as the water will dissolve; about a pound is required for a thirty-two pound box. A delicate butter may be made by burying the cream in the ground, wrapped up in a cloth, and leaving it there for twelve or fourteen hours. This most important branch of American industry, the management of the dairy, involves the investment of a vast amount of capital, the aggregate profits of which depend largely upon individual judgment and skill; and any addition, however small, to the value, per pound, of butter and cheese produced, would add vastly to the material wealth of the dairyman and of the country at large.

These articles are generally the last of either the luxuries or the necessaries of life in which City customers are disposed to economize. They must and will have a good article, and are ready to pay for it in proportion to its goodness.

The objection sometimes made to the manufacture of butter and cheese in small dairies, rather than sell the milk at a low price to send into the cities, might be obviated by the establishment of village or town dairy associations, to which all the cream and curd of small dairies might be sent and manufactured under the most favorable conditions. This suggestion is one of great importance, and in many a village and neighborhood such an association would be a great public convenience in every respect. Such associations are common in all the villages of some of the cantons of Switzerland, and have proved to be a most decided success.

MR. GOLD ON THE CARE OF SHEEP.

At the afternoon hour Mr. GOLD spoke upon the care of sheep.

It should always be the object, said he, of the flock-master to keep his sheep of every grade in a thriving condition. It is fortunate that the same conditions which promote the health of the animal at the same time insure the largest returns in the number of the increase, and produce wool most abundant in quantity and of superior quality.

The pampered sheep, equally with the half-starved, is dainty, thus causing a waste of fodder.

Shelter is the first provision required for wintering the sheep successfully. *Economy* in feeding demands it, not only as requiring less food, but in securing that which is given from waste and loss. Water-soaked hay, or that in any way soiled, is rejected.

The saving of manure, when fed under shelter, is another item of no small account.

Ventilation is of paramount importance as connected with shelter. Sheds open to the south, or so as to avoid prevailing winds, form the best protection. A stable with open windows will answer for a very small flock, but allowing a large number to crowd into such a place is very bad husbandry. Not more than twenty-five of the large British sheep should be kept in the same yard, while one hundred of the smaller breeds will constitute a fair number. They should be classed according to their size and age.

Prepare a hospital, where those that are weak from any cause can be kept warm and dry, and may enjoy proper nursing.

It is the worst possible practice to allow the sheep to fall away in Autumn. A little grain will keep them in good heart as the pastures fail.

Winter fodder should embrace, in addition to the dry food, a due proportion of that which is green and succulent. Fine early cut clover hay, well cured, or that from old meadows, consisting of a variety of fine grasses, forms the principal food.

The sheep is very fond of variety, and almost all of the so-called weeds become a choice morsel. The botanist well knows that a sheep-range will be found most barren of the objects of his search. LINNÆUS instituted a series of experiments to ascertain what plants indigeneous to Sweden were eaten by the different domestic animals. The plants were gathered fresh and offered to the animals in their ordinary state, and not when fasting. Horses ate 262 species, and refused 212, cattle ate 276 species and refused 218, while sheep took readily 387 species and rejected only 141.

Roots, oats, peas and beans, linseed or cotton-seed meal form the best additions to dry hay. These all must be fed with extreme caution at first, as a sudden change of diet is not beneficial. In extremely cold weather withhold the roots.

Regularity in the hours of feeding is most desirable. Various estimates are made as to the amount of fodder required for sheep. Ten small sheep will eat as much as a cow. From two to three per cent. of the live weight in hay value is daily required. The increased amount is not directly as the increase in weight, as the larger breeds are more quiet in their habits.

Provide water in the yards. Snow will not answer, and the deep banks of streams prove dangerous.

Salt the hay with two quarts per ton, but hay excessively salted is unfit for sheep or cattle.

The per cent. of lambs raised from fine wool ewes may be nearly 100 per cent., as they rarely twin, while the middle-wooled, or long-wooled, will raise 150 per cent. In small flocks twins are more common than otherwise, and even triplets. Mr. SAML. THORNE raised from 160 to 170 per cent. from Southdowns. Mr MERVIL LYMAN, of Herkimer County, N. Y., reports last Spring 35 lambs raised from 18 ewes of the new Oxfordshires, derived from the flock of Mr. J. T. ANDREW, West Cornwall. Washing, shearing, wool-packing, all require care. The buyer expects to see the fleeces best side out, and the wool-grower must present them in this form; but inside dirt, or an excess of cord, is fraud. The grain produce of a country is directly dependent on the amount of forage crops and the animals consuming them. Without sheep and turnips, Great Britain could not by any means furnish the same amount of grain for human food that she now does, to say nothing of the additional value of the wool and mutton.

At this lecture a fine specimen of the Southdown variety, belonging to Mr. GOLD, and imported from the flock of the Duke of Richmond, was added to the illustrations of the previous lecture.

SECOND LECTURE OF PROF. SILLIMAN ON METEOROLOGY.

Following Mr. GOLD came Prof. SILLIMAN on "Meteorology." As I have given no report of this gentleman's first lecture, I will briefly allude to it here. His subject related chiefly to temperature, and his time was mostly occupied in showing us on what its condition depends, and in describing the two instruments, the thermometer and the hygrometer. The temperature of the earth varies on different portions of its surface, but we can pass through all these gradations of climate which occur between the equator and the poles by simply going up the sides of a high mountain. This is beautifully illustrated in Mr. PRESCOTT's description of the journey from the Gulf to the Valley of Mexico. At the equator we should have to go higher of course to accomplish this than further North. The limit of perpetual snow is quite low down, in regions even inhabitable by men. Capt. EICHWALD, of the Russian Topographical Engineers, describing to Prof. BUSH, of Yale College, the digging for gold in Siberia, spoke of penetrating the earth to the depth of 200 feet, and being still in ice. And yet this is in a region where barley grows.

He next described the thermometer. These are generally very inaccurate instruments—four taken at random from a shop in Chapel-street showing a variation of four or five degrees—but are perhaps well enough for all ordinary purposes. For investigations from which important principles are to be deduced they are, however, to be discarded.

The hygrometer was also described. This is an instrument for showing the state of the air with regard to moisture, or rather for determining to what degree the temperature must be reduced in order to a deposition of moisture. It must be borne in mind that the air always contains moisture, and, contrary to the general opinion, the hotter the weather the more moist is the air.

The Professor's lecture, to-day, was mainly on the barometer. This simple instrument—including both the aneroid and the mercurial—he very fully described, and showed how the farmer may make use of it if he only understands a few elementary principles. But without these general principles, however, and by the observance of certain rules, it made be made a valuable assistant on a farm. There is no dependence to be placed on the terms "Fair, Set Fair, Rain," &c., on a weather-glass, because these vary so much with the elevation. Six of these rules it may be worth while to remember:

1. The sudden fall of the mercury is usually followed by high winds and storms.
2. The rising of the mercury indicates generally the approach of fair weather; the falling shows the approach of foul.
3. In sultry weather the falling of the mercury indicates coming thunder. In Winter a rise indicates frost. In frosty weather a fall indicates thaw; a rise, snow.
4. Whatever change of weather follows a sudden change in the barometer, may be expected to last but a short time.
5. When the barometer alters slowly, a long continuation of foul weather will succeed if the column falls, or of fair weather if the column rises.
6. A fluctuating and uncertain state of the barometer indicates changeable weather.

Professor S. next gave us an explanation of the causes of the wind currents found on different parts of the earth's surface; and by maps and charts showed us the course of the isothermal lines of our Continent, to the manifest satisfaction of not only the scientific, but the unscientific portion of his audience.

CASSIUS M. CLAY ON CATTLE.

YALE COLLEGE, Thursday, Feb. 23, 1860.

Last evening Mr. CLAY addressed us in the First Baptist Church, the Temple being deemed too small to contain not only all who would naturally desire to hear what a noted Kentucky cattle-breeder would have to say on "The Five Leading Breeds of Cattle," but also those who, aside from any interest in agriculture, would delight to look upon "the bravest man in the United States."

The lecturer commenced substantially as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION: I come as one of the farmers of our common country, to lend my humble name and influence to a movement which I have long considered a much needed one in these United States. We hear it often said that farming is respectable; we hear it in our schools, in our political conventions, in our associations; but, gentlemen, you cannot talk any profession, any class of men into respectability. Outsiders cannot make us farmers respectable, but we ourselves must do it if it is to be done at all. Now we have in our profession, if not respectability itself, at least one of the chief bases of respectability, namely, physical constitution. We have good constitutions to start with, good health, character, *morale* in a degree equal, if not superior, to any other class. Well, then, if anything more is needed to increase our respectability, we must attain it ourselves—if thought, we must attain that—if nobility of manner or address, we must attain these. We must, if necessary, go outside of the physical, and surround ourselves with those elements which go to make up the moral character of the man.

In England the wealth belongs to the country, and the farmers do not need to take measures to increase their respectability; the aristocracy find their highest pleasure in being farmers. Now, we in this country must gather around us the necessaries, the conveniences and the luxuries of life, and carry them with us into the country and keep them there. We of the country have many privileges which those of the city do not generally enjoy, We have the bright meadows, the beautiful lawns, the luxuriant forests, the sparkling streams. All these and more—the magnificent heavens, with no obstruction of vision, are spread out before us, costing us nothing to see, and giving rise to the adage that God makes the country, but man makes the town. The reason why the farmer too often fails to enjoy all this, is the want of an educated taste and the lack of that intelligence which is needed to bring all the appliances of his situation to bear upon his condition in life. He cannot, in his ignorance, use the means within his reach to make for himself a home of comfort and rural elegance. He ought to so educate his taste as to be able to make use of his trees and shrubs ready at his hand, to embellish his home and made it attractive to himself and his children.

Mr. CLAY remarked further that other things being equal, one pursuit pays as well as another; that capital sought its level by a law of political economy. He alluded also to the place of holding the Convention; thought it highly proper that such an enterprise should emanate from one of our great institutions of learning, and that though his own preferences would perhaps have induced him to choose Louisville or Cincinnati, yet he had no sectional sentiments that would lead him to that choice. He passed then to the consideration of his more immediate subject—"The Four leading breeds of Cattle." He spoke of the short-horn as the most beautiful of all, and in support of his position gave a definition of what he considered the elements of beauty. He had been ridiculed in Boston, he said, for holding such views on such a subject, but notwithstand the sneers of Bostonians he still held them. He thought beauty to consist of five things: First, fitness; second, proportion; third, a departure from a right line, making an ellipse—a form to be preferred to a square. The Greek type of a beautiful face was the oval, as in the Venus de Medicis; whereas to represent the intellect as in the Apollo, this form was departed from. Fourth, smoothness of surface; fifth, color.

Mr. CLAY next gave a concise description of each leading breed, the Short-horn, Devon, Hereford, Ayrshire and Alderney, showing a thorough acquaintance with each and all. AGRICOLA.

Acknowledgment.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For the poor widow in Eighteenth-street, (in answer to the appeal published Feb. 15,) twenty dollars and a ton of coal have been received, for which she says she feels truly grateful and thankful. About forty dollars more are necessary to redeem her clothing.

R.

FRIDAY, Feb. 24, 1860.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Politics in California—The Controversy about the New-Almaden Mine—The Indian Hunt Indefinitely Postponed—The Faults, Defects and Shrinkage of the United States Steamer Saginaw—Ex-Gov. Weller's Digestion—Bonfires and Illuminations over a Supreme Court Decision—Quicksilver Mines, New and Old—City Improvements, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1860.

The ignominious manner in which the Regular Democracy recently spurned the advances of the Anti-Lecomptonites, with a view to fusion, has aroused a deep and bitter feeling among the latter, and under the Republican call it is not improbable that large numbers of the Douglas Democrats will unite in the support of the Republican Party.

The same feeling will probably extend to Oregon, and give impetus to a move now said to be on foot there, for a union of Republicans and Anti-Lecompton Democrats in the Legislature for the election of Col. E. D. BAKER to the United States Senate, to fill the existing vacancy. Col. B. recently visited Oregon and made preparations for settling there. He leaves us soon, with his family, for their new home. The Republican State Central Committee, in view of his contemplated departure hence, have passed resolutions expressing their regret at his loss, and congratulating their brethren in Oregon upon the accession of so fervent a Republican and so brilliant an orator. Many of your readers will remember the Colonel as a volunteer officer in the Mexican War, and, subsequently, an eloquent Whig member of Congress from Illinois. In last Fall's campaign in this State he was a Republican candidate for Congress, and effected a union of his own party and the Anti-Lecomptonites in favor of himself and MCKIBBIN. By his faithfulness in that campaign he won the esteem of the Anti-Lecompton men; and it will not be at all surprising if he should be chosen as Senator from Oregon with the aid and support of that wing of the opposition to the regular Democracy.

Judge MCALLISTER, of the United States Circuit Court, has denied the motion for a dissolution of the injunction restraining the possessors of the New-Almaden Quicksilver mines from carrying on their works. This decision has been received with much regret by the great body of our people, who feel that a monstrous wrong has been perpetrated by the Government in this suit, and who know that the industrial interests of the State are damaged by the suspension of the New-Almaden works. The Judge granted the injunction originally upon the ground that the parties in possession did not swear positively (but only to the best of their knowledge and belief) that their title was a good one; and now, notwithstanding the Company have produced incontestible evidence to show that their title is valid, he says he cannot *dissolve* the injunction, because it is clear that the Almaden Company, if allowed to do so, will "waste" the mine by working it, and this they ought not to be permitted to do until the question of title is settled by a trial at law.

The Judge also infers, very unjustly, that the defendants have sought to defeat or postpone a fair trial of the issue. The true answer to this intimation exposes the knavery of the Buchanan Administration in connection with the case. A long letter, published in the TIMES of the 5th December, gave a history of the case, and showed that the intervention of the Government against these defendants was really in the interest of another private party, named FOSSATT, who is disputing the New-Almaden title. STANTON, of Pittsburgh, Penn., and EDMUND RANDOLPH, of this city, were both attorneys of FOSSATT against the New-Almaden Company; and when the United States brought suit against the latter, behold Attorney-General BLACK sent STANTON himself out here as *its* attorney, and employed RANDOLPH in the same capacity! To do what? Why simply to conduct a suit professedly on behalf of the Government, and at the expense of the United States, but in reality in behalf of FOSSATT, the client of both STANTON and RANDOLPH! After the suit was instituted, the New-Almaden Company were in this position: The Government, by its action, and the United States Circuit Court, by its injunction, reversed the usual rule of proceeding, and instead of the party in possession of the mine being held entitled until the title should be proven invalid, they were themselves called to prove that it *was* valid and not fraudulent! Still they were ready to undertake the task; but their evidence was necessarily all in Mexico. They called upon the Government to issue a commission to go to Mexico to take testimony, but the Government refused, even though the Almaden Company offered to pay the entire expenses of the commission! Nay, more, Attorney-General BLACK even sent instructions to American Consuls in Mexico, *directing them not to affix their official seals to any* evidence obtained for use in this suit. In every way possible, the Government has endeavored to obstruct the course of justice in this case, evincing at every step that its action is corrupt, and corrupt only.

In order to get out this testimony, the defendants finally went to Mexico and expended over $100,000 in hunting up living witnesses, and bringing them and certified copies of Mexican records to this city, where the evidence was all elicited. *Now* they can go to trial, with some safety; but the whole efforts of the Government have been directed to the end of pressing the defendants to a trial before they could get the testimony which shows that all the charges of fraud made against their title are utterly unfounded. It is a shame that the Federal Government lends itself to such base purposes; and the day, I believe, is not distant, when corruption and venality in connection with this case will be exposed fully to public scorn.

Capt. DALL, and the other surviving officers and crew of the steamship *Northerner*, arrived here last night in the *Columbia*, but bring few or no additional particulars. The scene of the wreck is thus described:

"It would be almost impossible for any one who has not been on the ground to form any correct idea of such a total and fearful wreck. The boilers and some heavy parts of her machinery lie on the beach, and can be reached at low tide. There is no chance to save any portion of it. Some parts of the side and bottom came ashore in pieces from ten to thirty feet in length, but the upper works are fine enough for stove-wood. Such a mass of wood-work is on the beach, that for one mile above where she came ashore a horse could scarcely be ridden over it."

The body of ARTHUR FRENCH, the noble first officer, had not been found. The bodies of THOMAS LEONARD, one of the crew, Mr. SWITZER, of Portland, Oregon, and of several sailors, had come ashore and been buried.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Jan. 27, 1860.

There was really a suspicion at one time that there might be trouble with the Indians in the north-western part of our State. Large droves of "Bucks" and "Squaws" had been removed to the Mendocino Reservation, where, having nothing particular to amuse themselves with, and nothing to eat, they were so unreasonable as to rob the nearest hen-roosts, and shoot down a sheep occasionally. These feats were so magnified by the fears of the whites, and still more by their anxiety to get up an "Indian hunt" at the public expense, that plunder and rapine, murder and massacre, were coming to be talked of as the commonest kind of entertainment in and about the Mendocino Reservation. Especially in the lobbies at Sacramento these stories were retailed in a shape terrible to contemplate. A Committee of the Assembly, however, requiring sworn affidavits of all the story-tellers, the result was—nothing; and the Committee report that there are no Indian hostilities, and that no men or money are needed to suppress them. So the Indian Hunt is indefinitely postponed.

The official report of the number of deaths in San Francisco during 1859, shows it to have been 1,463. Granting the population to be 70,000, this is one death in 47, which is precisely the ratio of mortality in Norway and Sweden at the last returns, and less than that of any other European nation except in England. In view of this fact, again, are not your Life Insurance Companies ashamed of their swindling extra one per cent. on the policies issued to their California customers?

The General Government gave orders once on a time for the construction of a war-steamer at Mare Island. The order was obeyed with alacrity and the *Saginaw* was the result,—and seldom has any steamer been so bepuffed as she, from the day that the bottle was broken over her prow till Sunday last, when she came in from a four days' ocean cruise. But a creditable authority assures me that never was there war-steamer which less deserved to be praised without stint. Her timbers were felled but two months before her keel was laid. The materials of her frame are the laurel, whose leaves furnish the fragrance that distinguish bay-rum, and whose wood has a close short grain, and is famously brittle—the California oak, which is said to be much disposed to dry rot, and the Oregon pine, which, though admirable for kelsons and carlines, is totally unfit for decks. The laurel knees are already shrunk and warped, and many of the oak knees are crooked. The decks (of Oregon pine) already show great facility for shrinking. Moreover, says my informant, she has no bilge-kelsons, and is far better fitted for quiet river navigation than for ocean service. Her trial trip, which was over in less than five days, was to have lasted seven. She took a gale outside, and it has leaked out that her machinery must be altered, and that it will take full two months to put her into such condition that it will be safe to start her for the China Seas, which were to be her first destination. In addition, it is proper to state, that it is not the fashion here to say anything to the discredit of the *Saginaw*, and that if your correspondent were so happy as to enjoy a situation in the Virginia Poorhouse, *alias* the Custom-house, your publication of these notes would probably be the cause of his very speedy ejectment into the street.

Two vessels, the bark *What Cheer* and schooner *Page*, sailed Thursday for Japan, to gather another cargo of lacquered boxes, and make the fortunes of the consignees by another "ruinous" sale at auction. Now, ever since the arrival of the steamer which brought the passengers to port that left New-York on the 5th of November, there have been waiting here, Rev. Mr. GOBLE, his wife and child, for an opportunity to get over to Japan, where they had determined to spend the remainder of their lives as missionaries. GOBLE was in the Japan expedition, and, since its return, has been in the Madison University, fitting himself for his missionary work. While involuntarily detained here he has not been idle. He has lectured with success in the Baptist Church; he has hammered iron bars into tools that he felt he could not afford to buy with the Church's money, and yet must have; he has cobbled shoes, and made meanwhile a troop of friends. It was not doubted that when the first vessel sailed to the field he had selected for his life's labor, he and his family would be permitted to make the coveted voyage. But the consignees of the *Page* and *What Cheer* positively declined to take them at any price, and gave no reasons for declining. The public supplies the reasons however. Some say they did not want to spoil the sport of the merry company on board by having a minister of the gospel along—which is a slander upon the boys who went as passengers. Others said that they did not want to carry into Japan a man who could tell the artificers in japanned ware, if he chose, just what prices their handiwork fetches in the San Francisco market. The mechanic's ignorance in this matter was the trader's bliss. Others say that, notwithstanding the reports constantly arriving of the welcome that the Japanese will extend to all Christian missionaries, these shrewd merchants do not mean to take any risks; they remember the old story of the Portuguese and the Jesuits, and how, on the great mound erected over the bodies that were slain in the desperate war for the extermination of the Jesuits, these same Japanese, or their fathers, erected a cross, on which was inscribed a sentence to the effect that if ever Christian man again—or if even the Christian's God, should touch their soil, he should perish; in view of which ancient threat these merchants are bound to have no smell of Christianity about their garments when they go a-trading into Kanagawa. Whichever reason is the right one, Mr. GOBLE was positively refused a passage, But Providence has a finger in these things. Next week the *Francis Palmer* sails for Honolulu, whither the missionaries will embark, hoping to reach it in time to catch the whaling fleet, and perhaps make quite as good time as on the *What Cheer* or *Page*, and certainly at less expense. Moreover, Mr. GOBLE's boxes of books, which were lost on their way from New-York to San Francisco, it is much hoped will turn up before the departure of the *Palmer*.

There was a sudden firing of cannon, a ringing of bells, and a rattling of fire-engines on Wednesday night that, at first, gave the impression the steamer had arrived—then, that SHERMAN had been elected Speaker, and then that the whole city must be on fire. On search, it proved that all the rumpus came of a decision in the Supreme Court declaring FRANK WHITNEY, (one of the original Dashaways, and now their President,) to be the duly elected Chief of the Fire Department. The election took place in 1857, and WHITNEY claimed that he was elected, although the other man had the most votes. The Board of Delegates ordered a new election, but WHITNEY held on to his chieftaincy. The Supreme Court settles the quarrel, and you would suppose that everybody had been personally obliged by the decision, so cheerily does everybody throw up his hat for the lucky man.

Ex-Gov. WELLER's digestion has not been much improved by his defeat in the struggle to be United States Senator. He has written a letter to a gentleman in Marysville, in which he says he is not in the councils of the men who have the control of the Legislature,—that any attempt at the present session to elect a successor to GWIN would be a most infamous outrage,—and no doubt it would; though, at the East, a Governor would not say so, unless very greatly in need of myrrh and soda, or some other anti-dyspeptic.

A lady and her child were among the through passengers by the last overland mail for St. Louis. What the men most interested think of the pleasures of this route, you may guess from the sign over their office-door, which represents the stage in a swollen river, the horses swimming as if for life, the driver cracking on his whip, and the scout ahead shouting encouragement to the dripping inside passengers. Yet from the glowing descriptions I hear of the route, I am not so hungry for a ride through Palestine, a dash through Italy, a lounge and a rest on the Sandwich Islands, as for a trial of it in either April, May, or June.

The San José people have had a great meeting, and relieved their minds of the load that the reading Judge MCALLISTER's New-Almaden decisions laid upon them. They say that closing these great quicksilver mines is a serious injury to the country. The San Joséys speak out of a full heart, and intelligently, in the matter.

On the heel of the New-Almaden grief comes in the announcement of the discovery of a vein of cinnabar, near the old Shawmut mill, in Nevada County. But the report is vague, and the observations on which it is based quite unsatisfactory.

Among the lions at our State Agricultural Society's Annual Meeting at Sacramento, is the famous ZADOCK PRATT, whose fame and whose busts have long preceded him.

The estimated cost of improvements in the city during 1859 is as follows: For 71 brick buildings, $1,042,400; for 3 concrete buildings, (on FOWLER's octagon plan,) $7,800; for 145 frame buildings, $500,000; for additions and improvements on buildings before erected, $80,000; for river steamers built here, $294,000; total, $2,049,200. Be kind enough to remember that ten years ago our town consisted principally of sundry sand-hills, a few tents, and a generous supply of gambling and drinking saloons. For the present year there is promise of still finer improvements than during the last. The Pioneers are to erect a magnificent hall; Grace Church is to run up a graceful place of worship; and the Free Masons are stipulating for something that they may be proud of for half a century. Neither of these projected works is to cost less than from $50,000 to $75,000.

There is a rumor this morning of a challenge having passed from one of Judge TERRY's seconds (in the Broderick slaughter) to a gentleman who prevented his badly choking a little man, a broker, who did not consent to take 1¼ instead of the stipulated 3 and 4 per cent. a month interest on notes the said second had given said broker. There will no duel come of it; but if there should come any violence, we shall have a smart breeze in town, of which you will hear more.

For a year or two back there has been an armistice on the Capital-removal question. But now hostilities have burst out again afresh. A Sacramentan introduced a bill providing an appropriation for the erection of a capitol in the city where the Legislature now meets. As money is not very plenty, some thought they could save expense by quitting the place altogether. A San Franciscan put in a bill for the removal to San Francisco, and our Supervisors back him up by tendering to the State the gift of any of its public squares, one only excepted—the Central and Historical Plaza. The Alameda County people put in their generous offer of a very decent ranche for State purposes, and the erection of buildings for the accommodation, if they will come to Oakland, across our bay. The affair has caused some flurry, but it will amount to nothing.

The *Sonora* arrived at 8¼ o'clock last night, with news and passengers that left New-York Jan. 5. They made a pleasant trip. The news reached us six hours before by the Overland Mail.

The *Sonora* brings up additional items concerning the Liberal defeat in Western Mexico, which seems to have proved a Bunker Hill victory to the Church party.

Skating at Eighty Fahrenheit.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I penitently confess the weakness; I humbly acknowledge I basely yielded. To-day, the thermometer being ever so many degrees above congelation point, and, suffering from a sudden attack of insidious Spring fever, I weakly patronized and bargained with the Sixth-avenue Patent India-rubber Extension-Car Company, for a passage down-town. Not up to the Central Park; oh! no; I am guiltless of that criminality! I arranged myself to the extent of the accommodations afforded, and, on vernal thoughts intent, heedlessly raised my eyes, and there, there it was!—the crimson flag; not drooping or dejected—but proud, radiant and defiant. It is sublime! Recklessly indifferent to the remonstrances of friends and patrons, contemptuously regardless of laugh and jeer, and audaciously, heroically, ignoring murmuring communication, warning item and scathing editorial, the Company still fling out their lur(e)id banners, to brave the battle and the breeze. Long may they wave! And when the dog star rages, and the torrid airs of August wilt the collapsing frame, still mayst thou, oh Company, by thy reddy reminders, soothe and refresh us with the pleasures of memory and of hope, and charm us by the site and sight of "Ball up!"

N. G.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

Andrew Jackson Donelson Denounces the Administration and the Democratic Party—He Declares Himself in Favor of John Bell.

From the Memphis Enquirer, Feb. 17.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Feb. 16, 1860.

COL. JERE. CLEMENS—*Sir:* I regret exceedingly that it will not be in my power to attend the Convention to be held at Nashville on the 22d inst. As one of the Delegates from the County of Shelby, I should have taken great pleasure in consulting with our friends in regard to the steps most likely to promote the objects of the patriotic party which has sprung up spontaneously throughout the Union—aiming chiefly at the correction of errors and abuses of the existing and the preceding Administrations of the Federal Government; but my private business is such that I cannot leave it at this time, and I must wait, therefore, for other opportunities to aid the great cause, not doubting that its friends in Tennessee and elsewhere will continue, as they have begun, in the paths of the Constitution and the Union, as marked out by the early fathers of the Republic.

There could not be a plainer demonstration of the dangerous tendency of the doctrines of the modern sham Democracy than that which is afforded by the recent outbreak of JOHN BROWN, and the sectional controversy which has kept Congress so long disorganized, and the whole country in a state of alarm. Since the days of JACKSON this tendency has gradually manifested itself, and has been fostered by demagogues for the sake of the offices gained by deceiving the honest yeomanry of the land. That the result should be corruption, imbecility and unfaithfulness in the Executive departments was inevitable.

When JACKSON held the office of President, he rallied the friends of the Constitution to the support of the laws, whenever their authority was menaced or obstructed. He did not hesitate to denounce as traitors those who formed combinations, and, under the pretence of State rights or higher-lawism, aimed to sever the bonds of the Union, and weaken the guarantees upon which it rests. There was nothing, in his judgment, Democratic that went outside of the Constitution for a redress of grievances, real or imaginary. Before his election in 1828, pending the discussions on the Tariff laws of that year, he wrote to one of his most distinguished friends in South Carolina, who had turned Nullifier, that, if elected to the Chief Magistracy, he would enforce those laws by all the constitutional means within his power. His voice and example were equally potent when the spirit of Abolition first exhibited signs of political life. But instead of the force bill, messages and proclamations, which we witnessed under his Administration, what do we now see? Alas, nothing—absolutely nothing that reaches the heart of the great American people, awakening the love of country, or consolidating the bonds of fraternal Union—*nothing but the miserable juggle of a few men calling themselves Democrats for the fat offices of the Government.*

In Mr. PIERCE's time there was little done but to divide out the patronage of the Executive Department between the ultraists of the North and the South. The removal of Judge BRONSON from the Custom-house at New-York was a signal instance of the policy which controlled the patronage of the party. If we add to this the Ostend Conference, or the manifesto which threatened Spain if she did not cede Cuba to the United States for a reasonable price, we have all that was done by that Administration to rebuke the spirit of fillibusterism, or check the progress of that spirit of disorder which now threatens the dismemberment of the Government.

But bad as this is, we find nothing better under the present Administration. Professing to respect the rights of the States, it has openly interfered with the freedom of elections. Accepting power upon a platform which settled the question of Slavery in the Territories by leaving it to the people who were citizens of the same, it has employed all its influence to defeat that principle. Pledged to economy in the expenditures of the Government, it has fearfully increased them. But a still more striking proof of the character of the Administration is its duplicity in regard to the protection necessary to secure us revenue to meet the current expenses of the Government, and encourage the domestic products of the country. On this subject what is recommended by the President is nullified by his Secretary of the Treasury. And the same remark may be made not only in relation to the conflicting views of the Cabinet about the Tariff, but of the opinions entertained by the leaders of the party on all the other great questions which are connected with the growth and prosperity of the country. Some are for internal improvements, some for a Pacific Railroad, some for a Southern Convention. They agree to disagree on all such leading measures, and ask only to be remembered as Democrats, when the spoils of office are distributed. To call a party thus inconsistent and contradictory in the elements of its organization a Democratic Party is an abuse of terms. It is a faction, and produces no fruits but those which are dangerous to the perpetuity of the Government.

I once entertained the belief that this party could be purged of the sectional heresies which had crept into its creed, and accordingly endeavored to reform it. I appealed to the counsels of the men who had founded and reformed the Government, but in vain. The authority of WASHINGTON, in his Farewell Address; of MADISON, in his numerous papers, declaring that the Virginia resolutions of '98 did not countenance modern nullification or abolition; of JEFFERSON, who declared that submission to the laws was the vital principle of the Republic; of JACKSON, who in all his messages and letters, warned the people against the resort to secession,—all such authority was disregarded by the modern school of Democracy, and no passport to the patronage of the Federal Government has been so successful during the last two Administrations as that of service in the ranks of ultraists of both sections of the Union.

To counteract the evils brought upon the country by this new school of Democracy—to bring back the Government to its original landmarks—to reinstate the doctrines of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON and JACKSON, and to heal the dissensions which have grown out of the influence of sectional men and sectional measures—these I understand to be the leading ideas of the party now in a state of formation, avowing its hostility to the present Administration, and determined to stand by the Constitution and the Union, now and forever.

It is not necessary for me to assure you that a party thus formed will have my warmest support and most zealous sympathy; and should Mr. BELL be selected by a majority of the people who have started this great movement, that *I shall feel the cause entirely safe in his hands, knowing him, as I do, to be one of the ablest statesmen and purest patriots that the country has produced.* I was at school with him at the Cumberland College in 1813, where he held a high position as a scholar. I have lived in the same Congressional District with him since that period. In every position he has been distinguished, but chiefly in his political career. His opposition to Mr. VAN BUREN separated him from the Administration of Gen. JACKSON, and led him to espouse the cause of HUGH L. WHITE. But he never failed to manifest sentiments of respect and gratitude for Gen. JACKSON, and he has often expressed his regret that the hero was not now with us, still guarding the country from the perils brought upon it by modern Democracy.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

A. J. DONELSON.

The Negro Question in Union-place.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1860.

In your issue of this morning, you reproduce from the London *Anti-Slavery Reporter* a letter signed "Rochussen," in which this gentleman expresses his indignation at the manner in which his "black footman," who "wore livery," was treated in DR. CHEEVER's Church. Because his servant was requested to take a seat in a part of the church assigned to colored persons, Mr. ROCHUSSEN left the church, as he "felt no fellowship with the members of a congregation who appeared to be as much polluted as others by the great American sin, * * and felt indignant that this minister * * did not do away with such odious distinctions, which are manifestations the nearest akin to the sins he rebukes."

The Englishman's party consisted of himself and wife, his wife's maid and his negro man-servant. He and his wife sat in one pew, and his servants in the one behind. Why the necessity of occupying more than *one* pew? The pews in the Church of the Puritans will comfortably seat certainly four persons. Did the gentleman desire the members of the congregation to do what he himself refused to do—sit with his maid and footman? If earnest in his denunciation of the "sinful practice" of having "pews especially destined" for colored people, why did he not take his colored servant into the same pew with himself and wife? Why not "cast out the beam out of his own eye," before attempting to "pull out the mote out of his brother's eye?" If honest in his indignation, why did *he* "not do away with such odious distinctions, which are manifestations the nearest akin to the sins *he* rebukes?" Let the "Landdrost" answer why?

CONSISTENCY.

Captain Glynn Again, and Finally.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of to-day, your correspondent "Burin" states, "Notwithstanding the reply of Mr. J. H. B., of Staten Island, I must insist I stated substantially the truth. Capt. GLYNN died in the Hospital, was placed in a Hospital coffin, and shared his grave with a stranger," &c.

I regret to be obliged to state that "Burin's" truth is only substantial in a degree. Capt. GLYNN *was not* buried in a *Hospital* coffin, but in one made for him by Mr. CLAUSON, of No. 546 Pearl-street, which, with the entire expense of the funeral, was paid for by "J. H. B., of Staten Island." It is true he *shared* his grave; but it was with a gentleman and a scholar, and one who was buried under similar circumstances.

When Capt. GLYNN lay in the Hospital, who came to him with changes of clothes, &c.? who, when he wanted a breakfast or a bed, supplied him with them in his own house, for weeks at a time? Was it "Burin" and his indignant friends? No. It was "J. H. B., of Staten Island." This I have had from GLYNN's own lips.

But there is an opportunity for "Burin" and his indignant friends to atone for their tardy friendship to GLYNN while alive, by putting a suitable monument over him; and if they do so, no one will give them more praise for it than

EDWARD L. JOHNSON,
New-York Hospital.

SHADOWS OF SOUTHERN LIFE.

Another Example of Extreme Sensitiveness—A Teacher Expelled from Arkansas.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1860.

With your permission, I will occupy a small space in your paper, as a witness against the tyranny and oppression in the South. I have resided in Louisiana and Arkansas over ten years, was engaged in teaching, and am an official member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Since the Harper's Ferry affair, the Southern people have a peculiar hatred against Northern and Eastern people, irrespective of party.

In January, a spy was sent to me to ascertain my political views, endeavoring to extort from me a confession that "Slavery was a social, moral, and political blessing," (or sentiments to that amount,) and also to have me enlist in a military company, to be ready "to fight the North, and particularly the Yankees, in the next expected outbreak;" to "be ready to fight for the dissolution of the Union," &c.

I informed the spy that "I could not, consistently with my convictions of right and wrong," and further, "*I would not!*" That "I was proud of Yankeedom as the land of my nativity, and that I would sooner die than take up arms against my parents, brothers and sisters."

Three days after I was waited upon by a gentleman slaveholder, showing me resolutions, signed by nearly all the planters in that vicinity, resolving themselves into a "Vigilance Committee, for the security of their slaves, pledging themselves one to another, to examine every non-slaveholder and satisfy themselves beyond a doubt of the soundness of every person—and should they find any one of whom they should have the slightest suspicion, they would communicate at once, one with another."

The gentleman then accused me of receiving Abolition literature, saying that a *Congregational Herald* was found at the Post-office addressed to me, and that I had correspondence and associations in the North and East. This I admitted, also that "I was Anti-Slavery from the bottom of my heart." He then notified me "to leave within thirty-six hours, that he would protect me that length of time, but he would not promise me my life to be safe any longer." I consented to leave rather than loose my life. I was obliged to leave all my property, library and all, not being allowed time to collect my claims or pay my debts, or to talk with any *non* slaveholder—breaking up my school and throwing me out of employment.

I have reason to praise God that I am once more free, in a land where the truth is not muzzled, where free discussion is tolerated, and that I have emerged from that savage wilderness where reigns the prince of darkness, whose haunts are commanded by slaveholders and dealers in human flesh, where as long as life shall last, and I have the power of expression, and as long as I can wield a pen, I shall bear testimony against that debasing system which is oppressing so many millions of our human race.

Thanks be to God that there is a party in the North, the great Republican Party, that great terror to the South, who are riding forth to conquer, whose great moral influence is being felt in all the remotest parts of slavedom.

Respectfully, H. T. TEWKSBURY.

Why a Hoosier was Expelled from Kentucky.

Mr. W. S. DEMOTT was expelled from Boyle County, Ky., some weeks ago, for having tampered with slaves. Those concerned in his banishment claim that the stories which he published in the Indiana papers distorted the facts, and Mr. MOORE, the owner of the slaves in question, writes as follows to the Danville (Ky.) *Tribune*:

On the 17th of December I called on DEMOTT, at the Cove Spring, in company with Dr. P. B. MASON, Messrs. DANIEL W. JONES and W. EASTLAND, and informed him that I had been notified by a citizen of his own county and State that he was in correspondence with one of my slaves, that he had seen him have a letter from the negro, and that he had heard DEMOTT say he would assist the boy in making his escape to a Free State. This information was given me in October, 1858; and, furthermore, that DEMOTT would be in Kentucky about Christmas, 1858, or Christmas, 1859, and I was warned to be on my guard, or I would lose my negro. "Now," said I, "will you, Mr. DEMOTT, explain this matter?" DEMOTT admitted that he had received three or four letters from the boy since he had last visited the neighborhood; that the boy came to him the night after his arrival; and that he caught him around the neck and asked him why he had not answered his letters. DEMOTT stated that the negro expected to go with him, but said he would as soon steal my horse as my negro. I told him that from the information I had had of him and his own admissions, I had no doubt that he had come to steal my negro. There were no threats of tar and feathers, or violence, used toward him; nor did he mention his Republican opinions or blackguard us as a set of ruffians, as he professes to have done in his letter from Cove Spring; but, on the contrary, he was quite amiable, and made great pretensions of being no negro-lover. He was arrested and tried before Judge FRY, who considered him guilty, and required him to give bail for his appearance at the February Term of the Boyle Circuit Court. His brother-in-law, Mr. TRABUES, bailed him and let him go. He was not at any time put in jail. He has been indicted by the Grand Jury, but has not come up as required by his bond for trial. You will please request the Louisville and Indianapolis papers to copy the above, and oblige. Respectfully, your friend,

C. C. MOORE.

Constitutional Reform in Mississippi.

Hon. W. A. LAKE, a member of the Mississippi Legislature, addresses a long letter to the editor of the Vicksburg *Whig*, defending a bill which he introduced into the State Senate in favor of taking steps to "call a Convention to change the Constitution of the United States." He thinks that the proposed Atlanta Convention will be utterly useless, as it cannot reach the true source of discontent. He concludes as follows;

"I do not desire to dissolve this Union, nor do I think the masses of the people in the North or South desire it. I do not think that any thing has yet transpired, either on the part of the Government or the people, to justify us to our consciences, or to the judgment of mankind, in dissolving it; nor do I think that the election of a Black Republican to the Presidency, by itself, would justify us in an act so perilous to ourselves, and so fatal to the cause of popular rights and free institutions everywhere.

Mr. JEFFERSON believed in 1820 that the formation of geographical parties would be the death-knell of the Union. I believe so now, and hence my desire to alter the Constitution so as to defend our existing rights so plainly in the Constitution as to remove all present causes of irritation, and to provide against like causes in the future.

Disunion in the Mississippi Legislature.

The Legislature of Mississippi adjourned on the 15th inst., after having been in session 66 days. The following resolutions were adopted and approved by the Governor on the 10th:

1. *Resolved, by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi*, The Constitution of the United States recognizes property in Slaves, and the Government created by it cannot, nor can any tribunal acting under its authority, whether it be Executive, Legislative or Judicial, within its appropriate sphere, justly withhold from the owners of Slaves that adequate protection for their Slave property, to which the owners of property of other kinds are entitled, or which from its nature they may further require to secure them in possession and enjoyment of.

2. That the election of President of the United States, by votes of one section of the Union only, on the ground that there exists an irreconcilable conflict between the two sections, in reference to their respective systems of labor, and with an avowed purpose of hostility to the institution of Slavery as it prevails in the Southern States, and as recognized by the compact of Union, would so threaten a destruction of the ends for which the Constitution was formed, as to justify the Slaveholding States in taking counsel together for their separate protection and safety.

3. That, in order to be prepared for such a contingency, Mississippi accepts the invitation of South Carolina, to her sister Slaveholding States, to meet in Convention, and proposes the first Monday in June next, and Atlanta, Georgia, as a suitable time and place to meet to counsel together, and recommend the action they should take in such an event, which shall be reported to the Governor, who shall convene the Legislature, if in his judgment it may be required; and that this Legislature, at its present session, proceed to elect seven delegates to attend the said Convention at Atlanta.

4. That a Commissioner be appointed by the Governor to proceed to the capital of Virginia, and express to the people of that Commonwealth, through her Executive, the indignation that Mississippi feels at the outrage committed in the recent invasion of her soil, and the readiness and determination of Mississippi to unite with her or any other slaveholding State, in repelling any assailment of their people or their rights; and that said Commissioner also present to her Executive a copy of these resolutions, and invite her coöperation in the proposed Convention.

5. That the Governor of this State be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Governor of each of the slaveholding States of this Union, to be laid before their Legislature and invite their coöperation.

J. A. P. CAMPBELL, Speaker of House of Rep's.
JAMES DRANE, President of the Senate.
Approved Feb. 10, 1860. JOHN J. PETTUS.

A United States Marshal in Trouble.

An Oberlin correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader* says:

"On Saturday, Feb. 18, about mid-day, it became known that DAYTON had come to town under cover of the darkness of the previous night; and before an hour had passed, a committee of citizens called on the Deputy Marshal and kindly, though firmly, informed him that his presence was not desirable, and that one hour would be granted him in which to depart. Ten minutes had not elapsed, however, before the valorous deputy was on the move. Meantime a party of five colored men took upon themselves the responsibility of seeing to it, that there was no mistake about having the order to depart filled to the letter.

Favored by the lately fallen snow, they took the track of the fleeing Marshal, and by 3 o'clock P. M., the pursuers and pursued had marked their "devious winding way" through field and woods for a distance of some six miles.

The race ended and the Marshal surrounded by his pursuers, and capitulations commenced. The trembling voice and shaking knees of the doomed man plead eloquently for quarter, which was finally granted, on condition that the renowned Deputy should resign his office of Marshal and would promise to never again visit Oberlin, and upon the further condition that he should make a written confession and agreement on the spot. Stationery was furnished him at once, and with great apparent sincerity he proceeded to pen the following:

This may certify that I have resigned as Deputy United States Marshal; that I will never go to Oberlin again; that I furnished no names to be prosecuted in the Oberlin Rescue Cases, nor the names of witnesses in said cases. I was informed by Mr. MUNSON that he and CHAUNCY WACK and BELLA FARR furnished the names of parties and of witnesses in those cases. MUNSON did not go to WADSWORTH'S; none but LOWE, MCMILLAN, and another person from Kentucky, whose name I have forgot. LOWE and myself hired the horses of WHITNEY. BOYNTON informed me on the day of the arrest and rescue of "John" at Wellington, that he expected "*Shake*" was going to make $20 in trying to get John.

The above is the truth in the above matter, as I believe and know.

Witness my hand, A. P. DAYTON.
FEB. 18, 1860.

Witness: Henry Copeland, James Brown, James Stone, Perry Carter, John H. Scott, (all colored.)

It will be remembered that BOYNTON, the United States Grand Juryman in the Rescue Cases, denied having any knowledge of his son's participation in the kidnapping of JOHN PRICE, but it seems that such is not the case.

"Principles, not Men," or "Men, not Principles?"

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is an able and distinguished daily paper in this City with the motto "Principles, not Men." I am not a little surprised to find the editor of this paper urging the Republican Party, in their nomination of a President, to think only of men and disregard principles. It makes an especia point against Mr. BATES that he is not a technical member of the Republican Party, and intimates that in case of his nomination he will bolt and go somewhere else. Where will he go in search of "principles, not men?"

It is well known that there is a Republican Party in the State of Missouri, a Slave State, and as true to Republican principles as any other. It has the peculiar merit of moral courage, in rising up and facing that institution which is so potent and so proscriptive in most Slave States.

Now this Republi an Party of Missouri are known to be unanimously in favor of Mr. BATES, and they will present him to the Chicago Convention as a man holding Republican principles, and one, above all others, possessing their confidence. There are other proofs before the country that Mr. BATES has upheld Republican principles for thirty years, according to the varying circumstances of the times; never swerving and never behind in their assertion and vindication. There is proof also, that now, in the new crisis presented by the adoption of Slavery as a good institution, and one to be extended and perpetuated by the Democratic Party, Mr. BATES recognizes the necessity of the union of all parties, now, under the call of the Chicago Convention, for the purpose of overthrowing the Democratic Party, and consequently settling the Slavery agitation, by establishing the Republican doctrine on that subject.

Here then is a Republican, older in his creed than even the editor alluded to; a Republican tried in the furnace of opposition, and vindicating its principles for many years, without the moral support of the community around him, and without the compensations of office, which have been so amply enjoyed by most of his present political competitors. His whole life is a pledge to the principles of the Republican Party, and as such, the Republicans of his own State to-day present him to the country.

If, then, the editor aforesaid, or any of those who follow him, reject Mr. BATES (*not because his principles are wrong, but because he is not one of their set*,) it appears to me that the motto referred to should be changed and read thus: *Men, not principles.*

If Mr. BATES is nominated by the Chicago Convention, as I trust he will be, and the aforesaid Republicans deem it their duty to bolt, I shall be a little curious to see where they will go. Will it be to the Democracy or the Balance-of-Power Party, or will they form a new party of themselves? and what will be the motto they assume? YORICK.

Iron Ladders as "Fire-Escapes" from Tenement-Houses.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since attention has been attracted to the inadequacy of the means of escape from tenement-houses in case of fire, outside iron ladders have frequently been suggested as a remedy, and I notice the suggestion again in your to-day's issue. There is one serious objection to such ladders being connected with the windows of the chambers. It is, that such ladders would render every chamber accessible from the street and from the chambers above and below, and would thus leave every family exposed to robbery.

In a tenement building, where persons of every grade of character would be collected, the exposure of families to clandestine visits from *their own neighbors*, above or below them, would be a serious evil; to say nothing of the risk of burglaries from the street. Such ladders could only be attached to the hall windows, and would be of little use when the stairways and halls were obstructed by flames or smoke. NEWARK.

THE BANK TROUBLES IN MISSOURI.—The following resolutions relative to the recent troubles at Chillocothe, Mo., appear in the St. Louis *Republican*, dated at the Branch of Bank State of Missouri, Feb. 14:

Whereas, on the 10th inst., the State Savings Association of St. Louis were prevented, by circumstances beyond our control, from converting an amount, which was represented to be $28,000 by their agents, of the paper of this Branch Bank into coin, at the legitimate place of redemption, viz.: the Branch's counter, the Board of Directory, at their first regular meeting thereafter, had offered and unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

1. That the officers and Directors of this Branch always have been, and are now, in favor of redeeming every note of this Branch Bank, in coin, upon presentation.

2. That a reference to our weekly statements establish clearly and beyond controversy our ability to do so.

3. That the redemption of our paper is one of the sworn duties of the Officers and Directors; and it is but an act of justice to ourselves to request and enjoin upon our citizens to let us alone in the discharge of our sworn duties.

4. That we pledge ourselves to continue, as heretofore, to use our best efforts to prevent a recurrence of such demonstrations on the part of our citizens, which, in our opinion, is so derogatory to the standing and best interests of the Bank and community; trusting that those of our fellow-citizens who may differ with us in judgment, may be led to see, in its true light, the position they occupy, and withdraw any further interference on their part with the business of the Bank.

An extract of the minutes.

Attest: JAS. A. SHIRLEY, Cashier.

The Boston *Journal*, Feb. 21, says: "In Revolutionary times a wooden structure, used for a display of beacon lights, stood upon the summit of Beacon Hill. Subsequently this was replaced by a brick monument. In 1804, when the elevation in the rear of the State House was levelled, this monument was pulled down. Several slate tablets, with inscriptions, were inserted in the base of the monument, upon the demolition of which these were removed to the State House and set into the walls of a dark recess on the east side of Doric Hall. The present Legislature having ordered their removal to a more conspicuous position, the tablets were to-day taken from the dark recess, and inserted in the east wall of Doric Hall, where they are sure to meet the eyes of nearly all visitors to the State House."

LAW REPORTS.

Legal Matters on Staten Island.

THE CASES OF HUNTER, COOPER AND MRS. DECKER.

Several interesting criminal cases came up for trial before the Richmond County Court of Sessions, which adjourned on Wednesday last at Richmond, Staten Island. Among others, that of Mrs. Decker, which, during the last three years, has been postponed from time to time, was again called for trial. Upon the present occasion, after much difficulty, the prosecution had succeeded in securing the presence of all the principal witnesses in the case, to the number of some fifteen, and the District-Attorney announced his readiness to proceed with the same. Mr. White, counsel for Mrs. Decker—who failed to appear—moved to quash the indictment upon grounds which he was about to state, when the District-Attorney urged that no motion can be sustained to quash any indictment for felony in case the prisoner is not present in person. Objection sustained by the Court, and motion to quash denied.

The District-Attorney then moved that the bonds of prisoner, to the amount of $500, be forfeited to prosecutor, upon the ground that she had removed from the State,—with the condition, however, that if her sureties produce the prisoner at the next Court of Sessions the forfeiture be withdrawn.

The case of Cooper, who has been in jail since December last, charged with causing the death of Kerlon on board the United States steamer *Brooklyn*, while lying off Quarantine, previous to her departure for the Gulf of Mexico, &c., was next called. Upon motion of his counsel, Cooper was discharged, the prosecution holding no legal power to detain him, as, in the absence of the witnesses from the steamer—which had not arrived—the case could not be tried.

The case of James Hunter, against whom the Grand Jury had previously found a bill of indictment for "assault with intent to kill," upon Charles Lambert in November last at Clifton, occupied the Court nearly all Wednesday, and excited an unusual degree of interest. T. C. Virmilye and W. H. Authon appeared for the defence; and for the prosecution A. W. Winant, District-Attorney, assisted by Lot C. Clark and Jonas C. Phillips. The circumstances attending this case, as shown in the evidence presented, are of a peculiarly complicated nature, though so far as the direct charge against the prisoner is concerned the evidence was clear. It will be remembered that Lambert, who was a butcher by trade, upon the occasion of the affray, had some difficulty with the younger brother of Hunter, when the latter interfering a serious fight ensued, during which Hunter struck Lambert with a brick, causing a dangerous wound on his head. So seriously injured was Lambert by the blow that he was confined to his bed and a physician called. The same night, while the wife of deceased was in attendance with him, a fluid lamp exploded in the room, the consequence of which was that both Lambert and his wife were terribly burned. Lambert died within a few hours after the latter occurrence. An inquest was held, and a verdict rendered to the effect that Lambert came to his death mainly from the injuries received at the hands of Hunter, and also from the burns received. Upon the rendition of the verdict Hunter was arrested, and by action of the Grand Jury was tried on the charge as stated. The Jury, on Wednesday, returned a verdict of "assault and battery of an aggravated character." Hunter was thereupon sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment in the County Jail.

Oyer and Terminer.

END OF THE TERM—SENTENCES ON CONVICTED PRISONERS—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS—THE FOURTEENTH-STREET POISONING CASE.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer, which has been in session for nearly four weeks, will adjourn to-day, until the first Monday in April. It has transacted more business than usual, as the following table will show: convictions, 19, viz., murder, 2; manslaughter, first degree, 2; manslaughter, second degree, 2; manslaughter, third degree, 5; manslaughter, fourth degree, 1; felonious assault and battery, 3; false pretences, 2; forgery, (on the Fulton Bank—Lane's case,) 1.

Two persons charged with manslaughter in the fourth degree were acquitted. In each case the deceased was of bad character, and the aggressor; and his death was occasioned by injuries received in falling when knocked down by a blow of the fist.

At the opening of the Court yesterday the District-Attorney, Mr. Waterbury, moved that indictments against twenty-seven persons, charged with murder, manslaughter, mayhem, and assault and battery with intent to kill, be remitted to the Court of General Sessions. The Court granted the motion.

Mr. B. O'Conner addressed the Court on behalf of Margaret Burke, charged with poisoning her mistress, Mrs. Beetham, and Mr. Fayette Robinson, on the 25th March, 1859, in Fourteenth-street, corner of Broadway. He argued that inasmuch as she was discharged by the Coroner's Jury and rearrested at the caprice of the District-Attorney, who had neglected in all these months to bring her to trial, she was entitled to her discharge. The District-Attorney replied that the postponement of her trial was due to the fact that there was an essential witness in Illinois, whom he expected to produce, but that in the event of his not calling the case for trial in the first week of the next Term of the Court, he would consent to the prisoner's discharge. The Court decided that the counsel might take an order that unless the prisoner was brought to trial at the next Term, she should be discharged from custody.

In the case of Mortimer Shay, convicted of the murder of John Leary, his counsel, Mr. H. L. Clinton, in arrest of judgment, contended on a former occasion that the indictment was fatally defective in not setting forth the means of death with reference to the deceased; that the indictment within the rules of law did not charge a criminal offence, nor did it contain facts sufficient, even, to confer jurisdiction upon the Court to try the prisoner. The indictment, in fact, was rather against the knife than against the prisoner, there being no averment that the prisoner killed the deceased with the knife, or in fact, that he killed him at all. Mr. Clinton also moved to set aside the verdict, as contrary to law and against evidence, contending that within the well-settled rules of law the offence proved was no more than manslaughter. Numerous authorities were cited, to show that upon the facts of the case, as proved by the prosecution, the law presumed the absence of malice aforethought or premeditated design, and therefore the defendant, as matter of law, was entitled to have the verdict set aside.

Yesterday the Judge denied both motions, but suspended sentence to enable Mr. Clinton to argue the case more fully before him in the Supreme Court.

In the case of W. J. Lane, Jr., convicted of forgery, (in the Fulton Bank case,) Mr. James T. Brady applied to the Court for a postponement of sentence until after his argument for a new trial, which he was not then prepared to undertake. The Court granted the application, and the argument will take place to-day.

John McCue, indicted for the murder of Samuel Reeves, who pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree, was sentenced to nineteen years and six months, with hard labor, in the State Prison.

William Hutchinson pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree. He caused the death of John Rowe with a blow of the fist. Sentenced to two years in the State prison.

Martin Toole, aged seventeen, having pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree, in causing the death of G. W. Church, was sentenced to the State prison, with hard labor, for twelve years and six months.

The judge revoked the order for the detention of prisoners convicted and sentenced, in the City prison. Frank Fowler will therefore pass to his deserved destination. On application of his counsel, he was allowed till Wednesday next to settle up his business.

In reply to application of counsel, the Judge decided not to remit the case of Henry Karples, Jr., to the General Sessions. He is consequently held over to the next term of this Court. At 11 o'clock this morning, the Judge will sit to hear Mr. Brady's argument in the case of Lane, after which the Court will adjourn for the term.

General Sessions.

SENTENCES ON BURGLARS—TWENTY-SEVEN INDICTMENTS FOR MURDER, MANSLAUGHTER, ETC., SENT FROM THE OYER AND TERMINER TO THIS COURT FOR TRIAL.

In this Court yesterday, Abraham McDonald, indicted for burglary in the third degree, for breaking into the office of Marshall B. Shaw, and stealing property belonging to Burton Sheldon, on the 2d of February, pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit that offence, and was sentenced by the Recorder to two years and three months in the State Prison.

McDonald had a friend—a faithful friend—named Patrick Madden, sometimes known as Patrick Meade. No sooner did Madden *alias* Meade, know that McDonald was confined, on suspicion of being engaged in the aforesaid burglary, in the Seventh Precinct Station-house, Gouverneur-street, than he undertook to liberate him. Madden, *alias* Meade, went promptly to the Station-house, and under cover of the sable pall of night, filed away one of the iron bars, which externally guard the window of the cell in which McDonald was placed. He was overheard, caught and arrested. The Grand Jury, that such a Damon should not be separated from such a Pythias, indicted him for burglary. Yesterday he pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and received a sentence of two years and four months in the State Prison. United when at liberty, they share their incarceration under the same roof.

William O'Neil and William Harrison pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and were sent to the State Prison for two years and three months.

George Wendelken pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence.

George W. Standish robbed his employer, Mr. Garret M. Bodine, No 22 Maiden-lane, of watches, valued at $155, on Jan. 1—a bad New Year's Day's work for him. Yesterday he pleaded guilty to an "attempt" to commit grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

William Miller pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was remanded.

Twenty-seven cases of murder, manslaughter, and assault, were yesterday transferred from the Oyer and Terminer to this Court. So great is the crowd of business that it is the intention of Recorder BARNARD to hold an extra session of the Court during next week.

Important Decision as to the Exoneration of Bail.

DEFENDANT DISCHARGED ON HABEAS CORPUS.

Baker & Vail vs. *Horatio N. Curtis and John H Vandoler.*—This was an action against the defendants as bail, commenced on the 12th day of November last. Defendant Curtis then answered on the merits, but omitted to apply for extension of time in which to surrender his principal, until after the twenty days allowed for that purpose by section 191 of the code had expired. On the 7th of January, 1860, he surrendered his principal to the Sheriff, and on such surrender moved to be exonerated from liability on his bail-bond upon payment of the costs of the action, on such terms as might be deemed just. The defendant also showed to the Court his diligence in arresting his principal, whom he had brought from St. Louis, and of whom he had been in constant pursuit since this suit was begun.

The motion was made before Justice SUTHERLAND, and was returnable on the first Monday in February. Before that day the prisoner sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, claiming that the Sheriff had no right to hold him and his bail at the same time; that he had no right to surrender him after twenty days had expired from the commencement of the action, unless an order had been made, extending the time, before it expired.

By stipulation of counsel both motions were now heard at the same time, and after argument, and a thorough examination of the questions involved, Justice SUTHERLAND held that the prisoner was entitled to be discharged, and that the motion for exoneration must be denied. Counsel contend that this decision overrules the case of Gilbert *vs.* Bulkley, 1 Duer, 668, which is claimed to be the only authority on the question since the Code.

W. W. Badger for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel for Sheriff and Bail; John Cook for the prisoner.

The Forrest Divorce Case.

Forrest vs. *Forrest.*—This is the argument of Mr. O'Conor's motion, on behalf of the plaintiff, for a confirmation of the report of the Referee, Mr Bradley, allowing the plaintiff $4,000 per annum alimony, and also for final decree upon the verdict of the Jury. The motion was made before Justice MONCRIEF at the Special Term of the Superior Court on the 6th instant, at which time the full particulars were published in the TIMES.

The counsel for the defendant then objected that the motion was irregular, and that it could not be made until their exceptions to the report were first disposed of. On this question a long argument was had, after which the Court reserved decision as to the regularity of the motion, and ordered the main question to proceed on the 21st. The matter was further postponed at that time until now, when the argument proceeded and is still unconcluded.

Chas. O'Conor for motion. John Van Buren, Jas. T. Brady and Ex-Judge Edmonds for defendant.

Suit against the American Needle Company.

Peter Bartlett and another vs. *Jas. S. C. Thursby et al.*—The plaintiffs in this action are the representatives of the American Needle Company, and the action was brought to recover the contract price of a quantity of heckle pins for the manufacture of cordage. The action was defended upon the ground that the articles in question are not made according to contract, and that they were useless for the purposes for which they were ordered and intended.

After the evidence was concluded, the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff. The trial was before Justice HOFFMAN, in the Superior Court.

W. W. Fowler for plaintiffs; O. Dyer for defendants.

The Accessory Transit Company.

David Colden Murray, Receiver, &c., vs. *Cornelius Vanderbilt.*—This was an appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court, by the defendant, from an order made by Justice James, denying his motion for an open commission to California and Nicaragua to examine witnesses named, and not named, without interrogatories.

The defendant claimed that this was an Equity case, that the Court of Chancery always had the power to issue such a commission, and that as the present Supreme Court had the same general powers as the Court of Chancery, it should exercise them in this case. That the case was one involving over two millions of dollars in amount, and that important evidence was to be obtained from witnesses in California and Nicaragua, whose names could not now be discovered.

Counsel for Receiver contended that neither the Court of Chancery in England nor in this State ever had or exercised such a power as to issue a like commission, and that the practice was uniform to name the witnesses and attach interrogatories; and further, that the Constitution, by providing that testimony in equity cases should be taken in the same manner as in cases at law, had forbidden the exercise of such a power by this Court; that the Receiver had not the same advantages for the examination of witnesses in California as had Com. Vanderbilt.

Decision reserved.

Henry A. Cram and John Sherwood for plaintiff; Wm. M. Evarts and C. A. Rapello for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Jones* vs. *Underwood.*—Motion denied without costs.

Moore vs. *Moore.*—The parties interested in the fund mentioned in the petition are entitled to their respective shares. An order can be entered on one day's notice of settlement, referring to John T. Hoffman, Esq., to take proof, &c., &c.

Calendar—FRIDAY, Feb. 24.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Jury causes.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Motions.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 2,387, 6,430½, 2,607, 1,636, 3,078, 2,808, 2,507, 3,046, 2,697, 3,082, 1,357, 3,023, 2,369, 2,681, 2,299, 3,049, 3,014, 2,181, 1,819, 3,045, 3,060, 3,071, 3,080, 2,929, 174½, 2,632, 1,650, 1,971, 2,260, 907, 2,535, 2,675, 2,028, 493, 1,885, 2,415, 1,875.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 275, 583, 441, 507, 591, 593, 601, 607, 607½, 505, 411, 609, 611, 613, 615, 461. *Part II.*—No calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 23.

$25,000	Mo. State 6s...	80⅜	25	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	93¾
10,000	do.........b60	80⅜	50	Mich. Cent. R......	37¾
5,000	do.........s10	80⅜	15	do..............	37⅝
5,000	do.........s30	80⅜	300	Mich. So. & N. Ind. Guar'td St'k..s30	14⅝
1,000	Cal. State 7s....	86½	50	Panama R......s30	134
22,000	Tenn. 6s. '90....	88⅜	100	do.........b60	134¼
2,000	B. City W. L....	100¾	100	do.........s15	134
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s....	91¼	100	Hud. Riv. R....s60	40
4,000	E. R. 2d M.B.ex.	91	100	Gal. & Chic. R..s30	57¾
1,000	Hud. R. R. 2d M.	88½	100	do.........s30	57⅜
2,000	N.J.C.1st m. Bs.	100	100	do.........s10	57⅜
12	Ocean Bank........	91½	250	do.........s3	57⅜
71	Bank of the Repub.	125	300	Cleve. & Tol. R....	19
50	Pacific M.S.Co..s60	91	100	do.........b10	19
100	do.........b60	92	900	do.........b30	19
50	do.........s60	91¾	100	do..............	18¾
50	do..............	91⅝	100	do.........b30	18¾
50	do.........b30	92	200	do..............	18¾
50	do..............	91¾	100	do..............	18⅝
155	Canton Company..	17⅝	1600	Chi. & Rock I. R..	62⅜
100	Penn Coal Co...b60	81¾	50	do.........s60	62⅜
50	N. Y. Central R.s30	71¼	100	do.........s30	62⅜
100	do.........s60	71⅛	450	do.........s60	62¼
250	do..............	71⅜	100	do.........s10	62⅜
200	do.........b5	71¼	600	do..............	62⅜
100	do.........s15	71¼	100	do.........s60	62¼
100	do.........b45	71⅜	50	do.........b30	62⅜
100	do.........b60	71⅜	50	do.........b60	62⅜
875	do.........s10	71	800	do..............	62¼
25	do..............	71⅛	150	do.........s60	62
100	do.........s7	71	10	New-Jersey R....	115
1,850	do.........s3	71	100	do..............	114
100	Reading R......s10	40⅜			
100	do.........s30	40¼			

SECOND BOARD.

$500	B. City W. L.....	101	200	N. Y. Cen. R..s7	70¾
1,000	M. C. R 8 per c. 1st M. S. F. C. B..	94⅜	200	do.........b30	70⅞
			100	do.........s60	70⅝
150	Pacific M. S. Co...	92½	100	do.........s15	70¾
100	D. & H. C'l Co.b60	83¾	300	do.........s10	70¾
1,150	Chic. & R. I. R..	62¼	170	do.........s3	70¾
200	do.........b60	62⅜	200	Reading R....b10	40⅛
5	Erie Railroad......	9	100	do..............	40⅜
150	Cleve. & Tol. R....	19	400	do..............	40¼
100	Hudson River R..	40¾	100	M. So & N. I. R.b60	6⅛
100	do.........s60	40	18	M. S. & N. I. G. S..	14½
100	do..............	40¼			

THURSDAY, Feb. 23—P. M.

The downward course of the Share market noticed in the Stock Exchange dealings yesterday continued through most of the business to-day. Early in the forenoon the bids and sales of New-York Central were ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. firmer than the last price of Wednesday, but on the second call of the list at the Board 71 ℔ cent. cash was accepted for a large line of the Stock, and the rate subsequently fell to 70⅞@70¾ on the Street. At the Second Board in the afternoon most of the sales were at 70¾ ℔ cent., but on seller's option, and at the close 70⅞@71 ℔ cent. cash was paid. The latest quotation is 70⅞ bid, 71 asked, as against 71 @71¼ ℔ cent. yesterday afternoon; the market being somewhat steadier. A large business was also done to-day in Chicago and Rock Island Shares at a concession of ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. The sales add up nearly 6,000 shares, all within ¼ ℔ cent. fluctuation, except a few hundred shares seller 60 days. The closing price 62¼@⅜ ℔ cent. Galena, and Toledo Shares a fraction weaker than yesterday, and Illinois Central and Michigan Central without perceptible variation. In the Roads nearer home, there was a steady feeling in Erie, Hudson and Reading. The last named left off 40¼ ℔ cent. bid, seller 30 days. The exceptions to the *Bearish* disposition of the market were Pacific Mail shares, which advanced, this afternoon, to 93 ℔ cent., after the printed list of prices, and Panama, which was in demand at 134@134¼ ℔ cent. For Missouri State Stock the demand was fair at 80½ ℔ cent., and Tennessees 88@88¼ ℔ cent. Brooklyn Water Loan recovered to 101 ℔ cent, and the Mortgages and Common Bonds of the Erie Company were in fair request, without many parcels offering. Delaware and Hudson Stock was ½ ℔ cent. easier, and Pennsylvania Coal ¾ ℔ cent. better, buyer 60 days. At the close of business the general demand for Stocks was dull, but prices on most descriptions a shade firmer than the lowest sales of the day. The principle speculative movement continues to be in New-York Central, which partially recovered, at the close, from the heavy amount of cash stock thrown on the market by one or two of the heaviest speculators for the fall, on the reopening of the transfers yesterday.

Yesterday being a holiday with the Departments at Washington, no further Post-office Drafts appeared to-day on the New-York Sub-Treasury. The Customs paid in were $74,000; other receipts, $226,000; disbursements, $256,000; balance this afternoon, $9,376,866. The market for Money is sufficiently easy without further withdrawals of Gold from the Government strong-box, and these with the expected remittance of Feb. 5 from California, will constitute an ample reserve to meet the export demand, which is expected to be resumed, on a moderate scale, next week or the week succeeding. To-day the terms for Exchange on London appear less like Specie shipments than early in the week, as the leading Bankers are making credit settlements with their customers at 109 ℔ cent.; the nominal drawing rate being 109½ ℔ cent. On the other hand, French Exchange is in rather better demand, and the prominent drawers are up to f.5.15, and transient bids f.5.17½ to the dollar.

In Discounts, we hear of no large amount being done in choice paper outside of Bank. The Banks, themselves, are meeting the demand from their dealers at 7 ℔ cent., as the rule, with exceptions at 6@6½ ℔ cent. for prime short acceptances Fair indorsed bills, outside, having three to six months to run, are taken at from 7½@9 ℔ cent. Temporary Loans are 6 ℔ cent. to the Stock Brokers, as the rule. The general appearance of the market for Money is steady and quiet; with, perhaps, a less decided trade demand than the volume of business now going on, particularly among the Dry Goods people, would really justify. A good reason for this is found in the prompt collections on last season's trade from the South and Southwest, and the almost of entire absence of mercantile failures in that direction or at home. The same experience obtains among the Philadelphia and Boston jobbers, judging from the run of the Bank movement in these two cities.

In discussing the point of commercial and trade supremacy for this City, in connection with the measures now before the New-York Legislature hostile to our Railway Carriers, the difficulty encountered is, to make our own people, especially in the interior of the State, understand the imminence of the danger of the diversion of the channels of trade. These are held to be firmly established in favor of New-York, simply because New-York is *the* commercial metropolis of the whole country. And yet no position is really more precarious than the command of the Western trade. It has been diverted from Philadelphia to New-York, then seized upon, for a brief season, as the prize of Boston, and again asserted by the combined influence of our Canals and Railways, for New-York, and all within about twenty years. In less than half that time the revolution in our own State in the relative division of this trade between the Canals and Railways has taken place. These reflections occur on reading the following notice in the Albany *Evening Journal* of the movements of the Grand Trunk Road of Canada:

A Cincinnati importer, a few days since, sent an order to Paris for goods to be shipped to Liverpool, and from thence to Portland, to come by the Grand Trunk. But few readers will believe this, just now, and fewer still will regard it as at all important. Seven, six and even five years ago, few would believe that Railroads could become dangerous competitors for the business of the Erie Canal. When we endeavored, in 1853, to induce our friends to adopt a programme submitted by Mr. NELSON J. BEACH, which looked to the completion of the enlargement with six instead of seven feet of water, at an expense of two and a half instead of fifteen millions of dollars, they would not listen. Now, when Philadelphia and Baltimore on the south, and Canada on the north with long and perfected railway facilities, are competing with us for business at every common point, west and north, we are told that there is no danger; that the City of New-York is a "great Commercial Emporium;" that her natural advantages will always protect her commerce, and that our City and State may take the past as a guarantee for the future, disregarding the enterprises and efforts to divert, through new channels, the business upon which our prosperity depends.

A rumor obtained currency yesterday and to-day that a serious disagreement had occurred between the Trunk Railways, similar to last year's controversy. On inquiry, we find no sufficient authority for this report. The New-York lines are both, we believe, doing quite as well as last February, without "fighting" for business, and the probability is, they will show rather better results, as both did in January. In the two months, we hear that the Central is likely to add at least $50,000 to last year's earnings. There has been some sharp competition at Cincinnati in Railway freights, but this, as far as noticed in the papers of that city, is between the agents of the Dayton and Michigan, and Dayton and Hamilton, and Little Miami Roads, on engagements for Toledo and Detroit.

Some of the Railway interests in Missouri will make another demonstration for further aid from the State at the called session of the Legislature, to convene next Monday. This body is the same, in constitution, as recently rejected, by the decided vote of 71 to 46, a bill to enlarge the Public Debt for the accommodation of the unfinished Roads, or to relax the dollar for dollar principle of State aid—that is, to advance the Bonds of the State before a corresponding sum is first expended upon the Roads. It was properly felt at the regular session that the Public Credit, if not the plighted Public Faith, already oustanding for over $21,000,000 and conditionally promised for $3,500,000 additional, demanded the most conservative action, and that no pretext should be made of the constitional authority to extend the obligations of the State to $30,000,000. The probability is that at the special session called by the Governor, this conservative majority will yield to no hasty importunities on the subject; although industrious efforts will undoubtedly be made to effect at least a transfer of the unexhausted appropriations originally designed for the North Missouri and Iron Mountain Roads, to the Pacific and South Western Branch. Should this be done, by way of compromise, and strictly on the dollar for dollar principle, the Bonds would come out so gradually, perhaps, as to do no very lasting damage to the credit of the State, but with the price of the present six ℔ cents so low as 80 ℔ cent., the wiser course of the Legislature would be to reaffirm the decision made in January at their regular session.

The lower House of the Wisconsin Legislature has passed a bill to repeal *all* laws authorizing the collection of debts. The majority is stated as 62 to 24, with every prospect of the bill passing the Senate. Such an act would create no great surprise from that quarter, after what has already occurred in inviting Eastern and Foreign capital into Railways, City Bonds and Farm Mortgages, on the principle of free trade in Money, and then repudiating these obligations on the plea of excessive usance, or want of technical authority to create them.

We learn that the second week's traffic on the Toledo Road is $2,800 in advance of the corresponding week last season. The gain thus far in February is $6,300,000.

The new bridge across the Mississippi, which is to connect the Galena and Chicago Road with the trade of Iowa, is thus mentioned by the *Chicago Tribune*:

"The bridge across one branch of the Mississippi, at Clinton, was completed yesterday, and hereafter trains will run over it to Little Rock Island, seven hundred feet from the Iowa shore, whence passengers and freight will be conveyed by ferry to Clinton. It is the intention, we believe, of the builders, so to construct their ferry boats that freight cars from the Galena Road can be taken across and landed without unloading, on the Iowa and Nebraska track; but whether they are yet prepared to do that we are not informed. This important connection, if it will, as is supposed, do away with the necessity of reshipment of eastern-bound freight at Clinton, will bring Central Iowa into still closer connection with Chicago."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ THE MILWAUKEE CITY BONDHOLDERS are notified that the arrangement making for their Interest will be open until the 3d of March, at the office of Messrs. MANN & RODMAN, No. 39 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 23, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds o produce, since our last, have been: 49 bbls. Ashes, 8,078 bbls. Flour, 1,750 bushels Corn, 54 bushels Rye, 42 bushels Barley, 4,925 bushels Oats, 2,698 bushels Malt, 2,678 pkgs. Provisions, and 826 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been confined to small lots, at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day; 500 mats Singapore, on private terms; 2 800 bags Rio, at 12⅛c.@13c.; and 5,200 bags St. Domingo, at 11⅝c.@11¾c., usual terms.

COTTON—Sales have been reported of 1,500 bales, including Middling Upland, at 11⅝c.@11¾c.; and other grades at proportionate rates, ℔ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in pretty fair request, and desirable lots have been held with much firmness. Sales; 8,500 bbls., including superfine State at $5 15@$5 25; extra State at $5 30@$5 50; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $5 10@$5 25; extra Iowa and Wisconsin, at $5 35@$6 30; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 40@$6 35; inferior extra Ohio at $5 70@$5 80; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 85@$6 05, ℔ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 50	@	$5 00
Superfine State	5 15	@	5 25
Extra State	5 30	@	5 50
Superfine Western	5 10	@	5 25
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 35	@	6 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 40	@	6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 70	@	5 80
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 85	@	6 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 10	@	6 90
Fancy Genesee	5 55	@	5 70
Extra Genesee	5 75	@	7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@	7 25

Southern Flour is in demand, and is steady. The transactions comprise 2,750 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore and Brandywine, &c.; and $5 80 @$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is selling, in lots, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 55@$6 85 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for, at $3 40@$3 45 for Jersey; $4 for Baltimore, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 62½@$1 75 ℔ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat is moderately sought after at about former prices. Sales have been reported of 18,900 bushels, including White Canada, in store, at $1 49, White Indiana part at $1 50 ℔ bushel, with Milwaukee Club and Chicago Spring on private terms. Corn is in fair request and is quoted firmer. Sales 28,000 bushels, part at 81c. for sound Yellow Jersey and Southern, and 80c.@83c. for White Southern ℔ bushel. Rye is in demand and is worth 88c. ℔ bushel. Sales 1,200 bushels. Barley is active and steady. Sales 27,500 bushels two and four rowed State at 76c.@80c. ℔ bushel. Oats are salable and steady. including Canada, at 44½c.@45½c.; Western at 44½c.@45c.; State at 45½c.@46½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 41c.@44c.; Southern at 38c.@42c., ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 600 bales North River at 90c.@$1 06¼ for shipment and city use, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Sales 47 bales last year's crop, at 8c.@18c. ℔ ℔.

IRON—Sales have been reported of 200 tons Scotch Pig at $25@$26 ℔ ton, usual terms.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 200 bbls. New-Orleans at 45c.@47c.; 127 do. do. (by auction) at 42c.; 143 hhds., 134 tcs. and 26 bbls. Cuba Muscovado at 29c.@30c.; and 300 hhds. Clayed Cuba at 22c., ℔ gal.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active, sales having been reported of 3,500 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $18 50 for New Mess; $14 87½@$15 for new prime, for immediate and future delivery; $17 50@$17 62 for old Mess; and 12 50@$12 62 for Old Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, including Hams at 9½c.@10c., and Shoulders at 6½c.@7½c. ℔ ℔. Bacon is more sought after, chiefly at from 9c.@10½c. ℔ ℔. Lard is heavy and declining; sales 480 tcs. and bbls. chiefly at 10½c.@11½c. ℔ ℔. Beef is salable and firm; the day's business includes 350 bbls., at $9 25@$10 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 for extra Western Mess; $5 25@$5 50 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $16 50@$19 50 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $13 50 @$16 25 ℔ bbl. Butter continues quiet at 14c.@21c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Ohio, ℔ ℔. Cheese is in moderate demand at 9½c.@11½c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales 170 tcs. at $3 87½@$4 37½ ℔ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request, and sales have been made of 500 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 7½c.@7¾c., with 226 hhds. New-Orleans (at auction) at $5 81@$8 50.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 ℔s. Prime at former rates.

WHISKY—Sales 1,000 bbls., in lots, at 23½c.@24c., chiefly at 23½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 200 bales Cotton at ¼d.@5-16d., 500 bbls. Resin on private terms, 290 tcs. Beef on private terms, 400 pkgs. Lard at 22s. 6d. 1,000 boxes Cheese, and 100 bags Cloverseed, both by steamer, at 40s. For London, 20 cases Indigo at 25s., measurement; 280 boxes Bacon at 30s., and 100 boxes Cheese at 40s. For Glasgow, 300 bbls. Resin at 30s., 100 tcs. Beef at 5s., and 5,000 bushels Peas on private terms.

Real Estate....THURSDAY, Feb. 23.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER.

House and lot No. 87 Worth-street, 25x100	$17,300
House and lot No. 43 White-street, 25x100	20,[illegible]
House and lot No. 231 William-street 27x[illegible]	[illegible]
House and 11 years' lease of lot No. 39 White-st.	10 [illegible]
House and 11 years' lease of lot No. 41 White-st.	11,000

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

House and lot No. 171 Livingston-street, 19.6x72.7	[illegible]

BY P. R. WILKINS.

House and lot No. 72 First place, Brooklyn	$21,400
House and lot No. 391 Washington street, New-York, 25x70	9,075
House and lot south side 35th-st., 100 feet east of 8th-av., 25x98.9	[illegible]

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LIFE ILLUSTRATED FOR THIS WEEK, contains: One of Mrs. George Washington Wyllys' graphic sketches of the House of Representatives—Pauperism and Charity—New-York Street Architecture, (illustrated)—Economy Illustrated in a pair of Shoes—One of Shirley's Paragraphs for the Ladies—Schoolmaster's Wooing—Rural Affairs—Political Intelligence carefully digested and impartially written—City News—Report of Polytechnic Association—The Races of India—and many other articles of interest and instruction. Price four cents; sold everywhere. Sent three months on trial for 25 cents. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

LECTURES.

LECTURE

By Rev. J. P. DURBIN, on *Jerusalem and the Temples*, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at 8 o'clock P. M., in connection with the Exhibition of Solomon's Temple, on 9th-st., two doors east of Broadway.

Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25c. Children 13c.

HISTORY OF RELIGION AND ART.—DR. E. J. COOK, M. A., will give a course of lectures on the *History of Religion and Art*, in the room No. 23 of the Cooper Institute, SUNDAYS, at 11 o'clock A. M., to commence Feb. 26. His numerous friends, artists and connoisseurs particularly, are most respectfully invited. Admission 25 cents.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED BY Rev. HENRY M. SCUDDER, D. D., of India, in the hall of the University Medical College, No. 107 East 14th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, at 7½ o'cl'k. Subject—*The Claims of Missions on the Sympathies of Medical Men.* Admission free.

GRAND LECTURE.—REV. J. P. NEWMAN, of New-York, will deliver a lecture on *Washington, the Prototype of American Character.* THIS (Friday) EVENING, in the York st. M. E. Church, corner of Gold-st., Brooklyn. Doors open at 7¼. lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

REV. J. A. R. ROGERS, ONE OF THE MISSIONARIES recently expelled from Kentucky, (and principal of the Literary Institute Berea, Madison County,) will, in a discourse at the Tabernacle, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, present the facts of the recent expulsion and persecution of the missionaries and others, the prospects of freedom, and the need of a pure Christianity in the Slave States. Rev. Dr. J. P. THOMPSON, Pastor of the Church, will also address the meeting.

REV. H. GRATTAN GUINNESS WILL preach during the remainder of the week at the following places:

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, at Rev. Dr. Hatfield's Presbyterian Church, 9th-av., corner of 31st-st., at 7½ o'clock.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 25, at the Lexington-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st., (Rev. Dr. Hague's,) at 4 o'clock.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE FEMALE BIBLE UNION, of the First Baptist Church, will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the meeting house corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts. Rev. FRANK REMINGTON is to deliver the address. His subject is—*A Pure Bible, the only True Platform of Christian Union.*

PERSONAL.

WRITE, WILHELMINA.

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$25 REWARD.—LOST, A CERTIFICATE OF Stock for 350 shares of the Brooklyn Central Railroad Company, dated Feb. 4, 1860, No. 283, to O. Charlick; also, one certificate for 110 shares same date, No. 288 to E. B. Litchfield, with power of attorney attached; also, a note for $5 000 dated Feb. 1, 1860, signed by E. B. Litchfield. The transfers of the stock upon the certificates having been stopped, either one is of no value but to the owner. Whoever will return them to the subscriber shall receive the above reward.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 24, 1860.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

A languid day, yesterday, in the United States Senate. Various bills were reported, and several introduced, before Mr. CHANDLER made an ineffectual effort to call up the President's veto of the St. Clair Flats Appropriation bill. The bill providing for the sale of arms to the States was discussed, the clause requiring the Superintendents of the National Armories to be officers of the Army meeting with opposition from Messrs. HALE, FOOT, and others. The subject was, after hasty treatment, laid aside, and the bill to prevent the issue of bank bills in the District of Columbia taken up. A clause prohibiting the circulation of any paper money in the District was finally passed by a large vote. The House renewed its effort to elect a Printer. Two ballots gave assurance that Mr. DEFREES, the Republican candidate, could not be chosen; and the name of Mr. SAMUEL BOWLES, of the Springfield *Republican*, was substituted. Mr. BOWLES proved even less acceptable than Mr. DEFREES; and on the fourth ballot Mr. EDWARD BALL, of Ohio, who took his place, came within one vote of election. Without another attempt, the House adjourned.

The Seventh Regiment has not had a satisfactory campaign at the South, and indeed in leaving Washington was at no pains to conceal its disgust at the reception and entertainment afforded at the Federal capital. The complaint appears rather to have reference to a destitution of creature comforts than to a lack of respect and formal courtesy and attention. For, yesterday, the President of the United States not only reviewed the corps in the most gracious and flattering manner, but addressed it in a speech of decent length, in which he condescendingly made it the confidant of certain embittered feelings which he secretly cherishes against the diplomatic body for withholding its presence from the celebration on Wednesday. Having responded to the Executive communication with nine cheers for the Union, the Regiment took the cars for Baltimore, and spent the night in the journey homeward. It is expected to reach here at 6 o'clock this morning. Arrangements have been made to escort the corps to its quarters by detachments from the Twelfth, Ninth and Seventh Regiments, under command of Col. BUTTERFIELD, or Col. DURYEA—the latter gentleman having been requested to perform that duty, and having partly consented.

The political bodies who honored the memory of WASHINGTON by opening their sessions on Wednesday, continued them yesterday. The People's Convention, in Pennsylvania, after a rancorous debate, passed with a trifling amendment the resolution of Mr. M. B. LOWREY, which places the appointment of Delegates to the Chicago Convention in the hands of the District Delegations actually present at Harrisburgh, and instructs them to adhere to the support of Gen. SIMON CAMERON, so long as his name is not withdrawn. After three ballots for a Gubernatorial candidate, Mr. A. J. CURTIN was unanimously nominated; and the Convention proceeded to the dispatch of business of secondary moment. Subsequently, JAMES POLLOCK and THOMAS W. HOWE were chosen as Electors at Large; and as Delegates at Large to the Chicago Convention, the following gentlemen were named: David Wilmot, Henry D. Moore, Samuel A. Purviance, A. H. Reeder, Thaddeus Stevens, Titian J. Coffee, Thomas H. Ewing and M. B. Lowrey. With the exception of one Congressional District, the remaining Delegates were named by deputations present. The Convention adjourned *sine die*. The Virginian Opposition Convention apparently accomplished as little yesterday as on the day previous. What business was done is withheld from publication.

WASHINGTON'S birthday was commemorated in a peculiar manner by the shoemakers of Massachusetts. Dissatisfied with the prices which they are at present receiving for their labor, they have been engaged for some weeks past in organizing a strike, and Wednesday was fixed on as the day when the movement should culminate. Lynn seems to have been the point where the excitement was most intense. Processions of the operatives marched the streets, and finally those composing them congregated in one of the public halls, where they were addressed by their leaders. In some instances the feeling displayed was decidedly intemperate, but no such charge is brought against the operatives of Natick, where similar demonstrations were made. In Marblehead, Haverhill and Newburyport the strike has been temporarily postponed. Some of the smaller manufacturers show signs of yielding to the demands made upon them, but the capitalists who are engaged in the business refuse to submit to coercion.

We are still without the means of deciding whether or not the mere fact of the absolute loss of the *Hungarian* is all we are ever to know of the hapless vessel and of the fate of its passengers. The agent of the Associated Press has been prevented from visiting the theatre of disaster by incessant storms, which render the approach to Cape Ledge incompatible with the safety of any vessel or crew. Those who report from the shore state that the vessel is only visible at low water, and cannot now be reached.

The *Karnak* brings intelligence from Havana to the 16th inst., and from the Bahamas to the 18th. Salvage at the rate of 55 per cent. had been paid at Nassau on the cargoes of the wrecked American vessels *Ashland* and *Union*. Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY, with his family and suite, was a passenger on the *Karnak* from Havana to Nassau.

The bill enabling the New-Jersey Central Railroad to extend its track from Elizabeth to Jersey City passed the New-Jersey House of Assembly yesterday by a vote of 36 to 21. The bill now only needs the signature of Gov. OLDEN to become a law.

The New-York Legislature met last evening, after a recess of six days. The Senate transacted no business of general importance. In the House of Assembly the New-York TAX LEVY was considered in Committee of the Whole, the immediate question being an amendment inserting provision for paying the old police. The amendment was reported when the Committee rose, but was rejected by the House. The remainder of the session presented no points of interest.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, no less than twenty-seven cases of murder, manslaughter and felonious assault and battery were remitted to the General Sessions for trial, the Oyer and Terminer having disposed of twenty cases within the past four weeks, of which only two resulted in acquittals. Yesterday, JOHN MCCUE, for the manslaughter of SAMUEL REEVES, was sentenced to nineteen years and six months in the State Prison; MARTIN TOOLE, for the manslaughter of G. W. CHURCH, to twelve years and six months; and WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, for a minor degree of that crime, to two years in that Institution. The Judge revoked the order for the detention of convicted prisoners in the Tombs, and FRANK FOWLER, the emigrant ticket swindler, will consequently remove to Sing Sing. Sentences in the cases of MORTIMER SHAY, convicted of murdering JOHN LEARY, and W. J. LANE, jr., the Fulton Bank defaulter, were deferred. In the General Sessions, Recorder BARNARD sentenced several burglars, forgers and other criminals to various terms in the State Prison. The twenty-seven cases of murder, manslaughter and felonious assault, remitted to this Court from the Oyer and Terminer, will have a chance of being tried next week, as the Recorder intends to extend the present term of the General Sessions for that purpose.

The Stock Market continued depressed on New-York Central yesterday, with large additional sales, though at the close a steadier quotation was made. The sales of Chicago and Rock Island were also large at a decline of ¼@½ ₱ cent. On other descriptions the market was steady. Exchange on London rather weaker, but on Paris firm. No change in Money rates.

The sales of Cotton were moderate. Prices favored buyers. Flour was more sought after, as were likewise the principal kinds of Grain and Groceries. Pork, Bacon and Beef were in good request at buoyant prices. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

Monumental Celebrations.

Every nation and every race of men seems to have its special incapacity as well as its special talent; and there can be little doubt, we think, that we of the United States and of the British blood inherit, with many ancestral virtues, the British inability of parade. The individual successes of a DUGNUAY-TROUIN, a TOURVILLE, a JEAN BART, a SURCOUF, have not abated the world's general belief that a Frenchman at sea is like a cat in walnut shells. Lord WESTMORELAND relates that the only clever cook he ever met in Germany was a Parisian, who had lived twenty years in Dresden without learning the language, "because he could see no use in talking to people who had no notion of a *cuisine*." No man in his senses would ever think of employing a Turk to manage a steamer, unless on the Mississippi, where fatalism might well supply the place of skill, and a Moslem engineer heap up his fires with a more placid indifference to results than any Anglo-Saxon can possibly acquire. But neither a Frenchman in a gale off Cape Hatteras, nor a German in the kitchen of the Tuileries, nor a Turk in the engine-room of a Cunarder could make a more lamentable figure than is cut by your average English and American committees when they undertake to get up a magnificent celebration. It is a curious thing that this should be so, and the psychologists, if they have quite disposed of spiritualism and the doctrine of affinities, may amuse themselves with taking up this question. But so it is, and the attempt of Congress to inaugurate the statue of WASHINGTON at the Federal Capital on the day before yesterday was hardly a more conspicuous and melancholy illustration of the painful truth than was the gorgeous ceremonial of the burial of WELLINGTON in London eight years ago. Somehow or other they "manage these things better in France." The welcome of the ashes of the First NAPOLEON to Paris, under LOUIS PHILIPPE, the festival of Liberty under the Republic of February, the return of the armies of the Crimea and of Italy under the reigning Emperor, were perfect pageants, each in its way. The right people somehow find themselves in the right places; the *feux-de-joie* go off at the right moment; the speeches, if there are any speeches, flash up as appropriately, and explode in splendor as satisfactorily as the rockets. With us and our cousins, on the contrary, something is always getting out of order. Somebody is always particularly snubbed who ought to have been particularly honored. Somebody else, who promised to be present, and whose presence was essential, sends a letter of mingled lamentation and enthusiasm at the eleventh hour, or comes and says some thing which makes everybody wish he had stayed at home; processions are sure to tie themselves up into a series of perplexing and provoking snarls; fireworks miss fire, or go off all at once in a premature Vesuvius of chaotic eruption. The British Parliament vote four hundred thousand dollars to bury England's greatest soldier as becomes her greatness and his own; the sincere sorrow of a mighty nation struggles to express itself in all imaginable solemnities of pomp and stately obsequies; London for a day suspends her busy breath to do him honor. But the Queen makes up her mind that it will not do for her to appear in the procession; a quarrel of precedence throws a whole string of distinguished carriages into confusion; and a stupid beadle keeps a circle of England's noblest and gravest dignitaries standing in a draught which sends them home weeping in no figurative sense, with genuine colds in the head.

And now we have the American Congress voting money to prepare a fitting show for the day of the inauguration of a statue of the greatest of Americans, in the capital of the nation. The day is to hold a place of its own in the *fasti* of our history. Nothing could be more happy than the opportunity of this celebration. It falls in perhaps the most critical hour of the nation's story. It comes with its grand associations, speaking of all that gives the American his place and rank among the children of men, to rebuke, to warn and to encourage us, while the clamors of sectional conflict and partisan animosity are at their height. By all means let Congress appropriate, not only ten, but a hundred thousand dollars, if so much be needed, to make the occasion all that it should be: dignified, brilliant, imposing.

Well, the money is appropriated; the orator of the day is appointed; from far and wide the most conspicuous citizens of the Union are bidden share in this renewal of our common homage about the shrine of our common country. They respond with unwonted unanimity; the commercial metropolis making her noble contribution in the shape of the finest body of citizen soldiery in the world; a body of soldiery the excellence of which is the boast, not of one city or State alone, but of the whole country, standing as it does for the type of that "cheap defence of nations," which is the true chivalry of free and modern States, the military organization of men who can be practical patriots without ceasing to be quiet men of business, and who feel that no trouble is too great for men to take which fits them to defend the homes and to maintain the order of their country, without the help of mercenary arms.

The day arrives, and with it the Committees, the guests, the orator, the bands of music, the shouting people, the pomp and dignities generally. And the orator makes a very good oration, more full of common sense and sound national feeling, less exuberant of metaphors, and less lavish of proverbial philosophy than orations are apt to be. The Committees are in fifty places at once, taking all manner of pains and trouble. The guests pour in by thousands; by thousands, in spite of vexing winds and drowning rains, the people assemble; the citizen soldiery travel all night and march all day to be on the spot, bear themselves gallantly, "keep step to the music of the Union," are cheered and cheer; the statue is inaugurated; the bands play their best. The day has been celebrated. But through the Press and the Telegraph how many wails disturb our natural rejoicing! The soldiery, wet and weary with their tedious sacrificial journey, find the "princely quarters" promised them by their Committee, dwindling into vague promises of rooms, which they march about wildly trying in vain to discover. The statue's veil, instead of vanishing before the eloquence of Mr. BOCOCK like the mists of the morning before the beams of the sun, sticks fast about its waist, gets rent in twain, and provokes the unseemly jeers of the crowd; the Diplomatic Corps, in a fit of pouting about their place in the procession, refuse to turn out at all, and get rapped over the knuckles for it in a very seemly and dignified manner by the President himself; the invited military are posted in the mud, and march off the ground to save their lives before the "solemnities" are half concluded; the Chaplain makes his prayer like LOUIS XVI. at the guillotine, amid a deafening roar of drums and voices.

Clearly the ceremonial is a failure—the ceremonial—but not therefore the occasion. And let us bear this in mind. For as we of New-York have had our full share in the services, and as our gallant representatives, whom we shall welcome back to-day with open arms, and we trust to a cleaner Broadway than we gave them when they left us, have evidently undergone their full proportion of mishaps and annoyances, it becomes us to be foremost in acknowledging that while we have been no more lucky in our formalities than we usually are, we have worthily celebrated in substance, and in spirit, an anniversary to which the passing events of our political history have given a new meaning and an importance more grave than ever. The cross-purposes, blunders, and aggravations of the Twenty-second may well be forgotten by all who endured them, as easily as the mud through which they tramped, and the rain which plashed upon them. The lesson of the day should be more lasting than the monument and as potent as the memory of WASHINGTON himself.

The Southern Opposition.

A. J. DONELSON, of Tennessee, is out in denunciation of the present Administration, which he pronounces to be even more corrupt and incapable than its predecessor. He despairs of purifying the Democratic Party so as to make its ascendancy safe or useful for the country, and declares his readiness to support JOHN BELL for the Presidency, if he shall be nominated as the candidate of the Opposition.

Whether Tennessee will be represented in the Chicago Convention remains to be seen. We doubt whether the members of the Opposition Party in any Slaveholding State, except, perhaps, Missouri, will so far assent to the general statement of principles in the Call as to feel authorized to send delegates to that Convention. Mr. BELL opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise openly and ably,—but we are not aware that he has ever taken such ground on the general question of extending Slavery as would render him a candidate acceptable to the Republican Party, which, nevertheless, clearly embodies nine-tenths of the opposition to the present Administration. There is not the slightest probability, at all events, that he will be put in nomination at Chicago. If he is to be supported, therefore, it will doubtless be as a third candidate, and upon some other platform than that which will be set forth by the Republican Convention. It is not at all unlikely that such a candidate will be nominated. Possibly the selection of some one not absolutely identified with the Republican organization—some old Whig like Mr. BATES, for example—might so far satisfy the Opposition sentiment in the Southern States as to enlist its support; but even this could scarcely be anticipated if he should be placed upon a clear and unmistakable Republican Platform. The Opposition in both Tennessee and Kentucky have gone quite as far in demanding Federal protection for Slave property in the Territories as the Democrats—indeed, at one time they seemed inclined to court popular favor by over-bidding the Democrats on this point.

They will be very likely, therefore, to nominate a candidate of their own now,—not with any hope of electing him, but mainly for the purpose of contesting their own States with the Democracy, and if possible preventing that party from carrying them. This, if successful, would materially aid the Republicans in the Northern States;—but the attempt involves some danger, as their candidate might receive so much support in some of those States as to imperil the success of the Republican ticket.

There is, without doubt, in nearly all the Southern States, a very decided and resolute hostility to the present Administration, and to the Democratic Party, which it represents. Reflecting and sensible men throughout the South know perfectly well that the Slavery agitation is due, in a very great degree, to the schemes and projects of the Democratic Party, and especially to the stupidly malevolent policy of the present Administration. They know, moreover, that the party, under its present organization, is utterly and hopelessly corrupt,—that the whole power and patronage of the Government are in the hands of reckless political gamblers, who care nothing for the public good, and seek only to enrich themselves at the public expense. In all the Northern Slave States this sentiment is very strong; and if we could have a canvass free entirely from the question of Slavery, we believe that nearly every one of them would cast its vote against the present Administration.

It seems a pity, therefore, that the contest cannot take such a shape as to make this immense opposition vote in the South available. But it is not to be denied that issues growing out of Slavery dominate the public mind in the Free States, and it is very doubtful whether a vigorous and successful canvass could be maintained in any of them if these issues were to be discarded. The pressure of other influences may make them less prominent and absorbing than they threatened at one time to become, but they will still be sufficiently marked and powerful to prevent the coöperation of any Southern State in a direct attempt to overthrow the party now in possession of Federal power.

THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS.—The people of Kansas are probably anxious for immediate admission into the Union. They say they are, and we are bound to believe them. But they are evidently not inclined to make any political sacrifices for the accomplishment of that object, nor to waive any of their local rights in order to secure it. They have already passed a bill for the prohibition of Slavery, which Gov. MEDARY has permitted to become a law, and are busily engaged upon a Personal Liberty bill, the object of which, according to our correspondent, is to prevent the recovery of fugitive slaves.

If the Administration party in Congress is seeking motives for resisting the admission of Kansas, it will probably find them in this eager action of the Territoral Legislature upon the subject of Slavery. The Republicans have the decided advantage of their opponents upon this question. Its decision, no matter in what way, will enure to their benefit. If Kansas is admitted, they will have the benefit of its added electoral vote. If the State is rejected, they will have the still greater advantage of the new issue thus introduced into the canvass. Indeed, if they could be suspected of acting upon the subject with a view to party effect, it might well be supposed that they were courting its rejection, and doing all in their power to place the Administration in a position of hostility to it.

The action of Gov. MEDARY on the Anti-Slavery bill seems to indicate the intention of the Democracy to avoid this dangerous issue. He did not sign the bill, it is true,—but by not returning it he permitted it to become a law. The doctrine of the Administration has been hitherto that the Legislature of a Territory has no power, under the Constitution, to prohibit Slavery, and under ordinary circumstances any such bill would, doubtless, have been vetoed. But if Kansas is to be admitted the question has no practical importance, and the Democracy would much rather waive the abstract point than court the dangers of a veto. So Gov. MEDARY, appointed by Mr. BUCHANAN, permits this bill to become a law. Senators GREEN, BROWN and a few others may oppose the bill for admitting Kansas, but we are inclined to think that the Democrats will take good care that it is not rejected.

Gladstone's Budget and the British Poor.

The budget which has just been introduced into the British House of Commons by Mr. GLADSTONE, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is in all respects the most important which has been framed since that famous one of 1847, which sealed the doom of the Corn Laws. Sir ROBERT PEEL'S master stroke conferred upon the laboring classes the inestimable boon of cheap bread. It threw open to the busy denizens of the great manufacturing towns, which have sprung into existence since the battle of Waterloo, the corn markets of the entire world. The millions of operatives who had for thirty years—in spite of the great rapidity of their increase, and in spite of the immensity of their contributions to the national wealth, and in spite, too, of the chronic misery of their condition—been compelled to purchase the bread they ate of English landholders at their own price, suddenly found the first necessary of life as cheap as the competition of the whole globe could make it. Better still, the market for the sale of their handiwork was extended in the same ratio with that in which they purchased their wheat. As loaves became cheaper, calicoes became in greater demand.

Mr. GLADSTONE may fairly be said to be completing the work which PEEL began. The one cheapened the operatives' bread, and the other is now cheapening almost all his most valuable comforts. It is difficult, in a country like ours, to convey to the mass of readers an adequate idea of the importance to the vast majority of English workmen and workwomen of such changes as a reduction of two shillings and nine pence a gallon in the price of wine; of seven shillings a gallon in the price of brandy; of seven shillings in the duty on currants; of four shillings in the duty on raisins and figs; of thirty shilling in the duty on hops, involving of course a corresponding reduction in the price of beer; of a total abolition of the duties on butter, tallow, cheese, oranges, nutmegs and liquorice. None of the articles taken separately can be justly regarded as indispensable to anybody's health or enjoyment of life; but taken all together, the want of them may fairly be said to constitute—barring, of course, the steady toil—the main difference between the material existence of an operative and that of the more wealthy artisan or shopkeeper. They are just the things which prevent life being positively hard and make it tolerably comfortable—just the things which men, women and children who spin cotton all day, are apt to long for at night and on Sunday, and be made happy by possessing. They are, in short, just the things which give the artisan and his family the first taste of luxury, in making them feel that they have risen out of the struggle for mere life, and have two stages, at least, between them and starvation. And anything, let us add, which places within a man's reach something which, though not necessary to his existence, yet sweetens its possession, and which reminds him that he has satisfied the coarsest and commonest demands of life, and has a surplus left to draw on for mere pleasure, exercises a moral power which neither statesman nor philanthropist can well overlook. For these reasons Mr. GLADSTONE is fairly entitled, if he carries out his scheme, to the rank and honors of a great social reformer. PEEL severed the horrible connection which, from the earliest rise of British manufactures, had existed between labor and starvation. He made human food plentiful for those who often lacked it, and there have been few men in history who have found themselves in a position in which such an achievement was possible. GLADSTONE has followed the example of his master, and is now breaking down the barriers which have so long made the best products of the earth things of which the English workman could only dream.

The total abolition of the duty on paper is, perhaps, the leading trait of the budget whose effects will be first seen and appreciated. This tax is the last of the long list of legislative restrictions by which the Government in former days sought to mark its jealousy and dislike of the Press. Judge-made libel laws, *ex-officio* informations, general warrants and the stamp-duty, have preceded it to the grave in which so many of the enemies of English freedom lie buried. Its overthrow marks an era in English periodical literature almost as important as the foundation of the London *Times*. It establishes on a firm basis the cheap dailies which sprang into existence after the repeal of the stamp duty, and which have been ever since supplying to the English working-classes what they have never had before—a good newspaper which they could afford to buy.

They have, so far, with difficulty supported the competition of their more ponderous and dearer contemporaries, but the abolition of the paper duty will give them an impetus which will certainly end in leaving them masters of the field. It is not beyond the range of probability that this generation may see the London *Times* consigned to the same respectable retirement with the quarterly magazines; or else entering the lists, at a reduced price, against younger antagonists, and compelled, in the mere struggle for existence, to discard most of the traditions to which it owes its influence and renown.

Cheap Martyrdom.

Several of the ostentatious sympathizers with JOHN BROWN, who have been summoned to Washington as witnesses before the Senate Committee, seem resolved to bring themselves conspicuously into public notice at all events. Mr. THADDEUS HYATT, of our City, is especially pertinacious and diligent in this endeavor. He began by refusing peremptorily to obey the summons, and boldly confronting the power of the Government. After a little reflection, he graciously consented to go to Washington and appear before the Committee, but resolved when there not to open his mouth. On reaching Washington he solicited a delay of ten days, in order to consider whether he would answer the questions of the Committee or not. When this was refused he wrote a very long letter to Senator MASON, the Chairman of the Committee, remonstrating vehemently against the rejection of his reasonable and respectful request, and treating the Senator to a very transcendental disquisition upon the general powers of Government and the great dangers Mr. MASON runs of engendering "the fierce brood that incubates where hate, within the shadows of tyranny, sits moodily fostering despair!" Here are a few sentences from this impressive epistle:

"The laws of the human heart are forever the same—universal—confined to no peoples and bounded by no zones. The power which despises man is in turn by man despised. A power which is feared, but not respected, is but the cloud-barrier to the lightning. How vain is the barrier in the rift of the gleaming! Every sentiment hath its counter-sentiment. Resistance to tyranny is reverence for law! Antagonisms and attractions are equal. The man who hates Oppression is the man who loves Liberty. The man who respects his own rights respects the rights of all. To honor the law is to maintain the law. To maintain the law is to maintain the right to law. To maintain the right to law is to resist subversions and attempted subversions of it, come they from whatsoever quarter they may. And whether the attempt at subversion come from within or from without the Government, affects not the criminality of the design, save that they are the worst conspirators, and they are the most to be feared, who, without pikes or 'provisional' treasons, sap the foundation of Government at its source—under the guise of its functions, as the ministers of its power, organize the magazine, lay the train and the fuse, and then, by acts of tyranny and coercive legislation, strike from the hearts of an indignant people the fatal spark."

This would probably pass for something brilliant and original in a volume of "Essays on Human Rights," but we doubt whether it will make much impression upon the Committee of the Senate. Mr. HYATT ends by leaving Washington and announcing his intention of asking some *State* Court whether a Senate Committee has a right to compel a citizen to answer questions against his will. His next step will probably be to return to Washington, go before the Committee under protest, and tell them that he knew nothing whatever about the Harper's Ferry affair. And so the farce will end.

Mr. F. B. SANBORN, another recusant witness, sends a protest to the President setting forth his objections to obeying the summons, and describing certain tendencies of the Federal Government which destroy his confidence in its assurances of personal protection. He keeps much nearer the level of common mortals in his statement of the case than Mr. HYATT, and evidently undergoes much less exhilaration at the prospect of becoming immortal as the foe of Senatorial tyranny. We presume that he will actually cause the question of power which he raises to be tested in the State Courts, while HYATT will probably have accomplished his object by securing the publication of his letters in the newspapers. There can be little doubt as to the result. Either branch of Congress has undoubtedly the right to compel the attendance of witnesses, and to insist upon their answering questions. They have frequently imprisoned persons for refusing, and although their power has been frequently doubted, it has never been successfully disputed.

Mr. MASON'S Committtee, we believe, is doing good service to the country by its failure to accomplish the specific object for which it was appointed. It will render it evident, we have no doubt, to the whole country, that the Harper's Ferry affair was the work of BROWN alone,—that nobody at the North knew anything of it, and that the South has been deluded for political purposes, into the utterly groundless belief hat the Republicans were in some way responsible for this gross outrage upon the rights of an independent State. If HYATT and his fellows had any proper appreciation of the interests of the country, they would throw no obstacle in the way of the most thorough and complete investigation into all the circumstances of this affair. It is by denouncing inquiry, by sympathizing with BROWN, by denouncing those who brought him to punishment, and by resisting every step that may be taken to detect the real author of his crime, and thus to acquit all who are unjustly accused, that a portion of the Republican Press has brought upon itself and its party the suspicion of complicity in this invasion. It will find out its mistake when it is too late to apply a remedy.

CHICAGO POLITICS.—The approaching election for Mayor of Chicago has excited an unusual degree of attention, not only in that immediate locality, but throughout the State. "Long JOHN WENTWORTH," who used to be a furious Democrat, joined the Republicans a few years since and was elected Mayor of the City. His administration, however, was not particularly creditable either to the city or the party, nor has he ever been distinguished for an entire and unqualified adhesion to the Republican organization. He has threatened to "bolt" once or twice unless the nominations were made to suit him, and his general walk and conversation have indicated a purpose to please himself, without much regard to the wishes of the party. There has been a very resolute purpose, therefore, on the part of the Republicans of Chicago, this Winter, not to permit him to be their candidate, while his own determination has been equally resolute the other way. All the leading men of the party, its regular committees and its prominent presses, have openly resisted his nomination.

But Long JOHN is not easily foiled in anything of the kind which he undertakes. He is immensely rich,—worth a million or two, maintains a newspaper as his personal organ and for the promotion of his own ends, and, without any great ability, has a wonderful versatility in adapting himself to the tastes and sympathies of every class of the community. He has frequently attended a prayer meeting or religious school in the early part of the evening, and after a very earnest address to the children, has gone to a German dance-house and entered heartily in its sports, and spent the small remainder of the night with congenial spirits in a beer saloon. In each place he seemed to be equally at home, and by such complaisant acts he has secured for himself the admiration of that portion of the population which, in all large cities, is found to constitute the ruling classes. It was by their support, and in spite of the open hostility of the regular organization of the party, that he has once more won all the primary meetings and secured the nomination. He will probably receive the Republican vote, which is largely in the majority in Chicago, and in spite of the intense secret hostility which is felt towards him, both personally and politically, it is not at all unlikly that he will be elected.

The Municipal Government of Chicago has been steadily becoming more and more corrupt for many years, and all those among its citizens who have anything at stake have felt the absolute necessity of doing something to rescue it from the hands into which it has fallen. But our experience in New-York shows how very difficult it always is to accomplish such a purpose. The Democrats have nominated W. S. GURNEE, Esq., one of the most respectable citizens of the place, who is deservedly popular with all classes; but the chances are that he will be defeated. The Republicans have more than the ordinary stimulus to victory just now, as they would not like to welcome the National Convention of their party to a city which had just been wrested from their hands.

PERFECTLY NATURAL.—The *Daily News* thinks it very hard that Mayor WOOD should not be allowed to advertise the proceedings of the Common Council at his own discretion, without authority of law or anything else. As the Mayor is understood to be substantially the owner of the *News*, and would therefore by such advertising only be "transferring" money from the City treasury to his own pocket, it is not at all strange that the *News* should hold this opinion.

Engraving and Engravers.

The burin is traveling fast after the pencil on this side of the water, and it is beginning to be reasonable to hope that at no very distant day American engravers may be able to do that justice to American painters and sculptors which CHURCH, and LEUTZE, and POWERS and CRAWFORD have been obliged to cross the ocean to find. The engraver's work, is, perhaps, less peculiarly adapted to the restless American organization, impatient of processes, and bent upon immediate results, than any other of the fine arts; but the strong feeling for color and chiaroscuro which seems to be the constant concomitant of any decided artistic ability in America, promises to bear such excellent fruits when properly applied in this direction, that we watch the gradual progress of our engravers with no slight or secondary interest. A not uncommon, but a very superficial notion, which one stumbles upon constantly in the current art-criticism of the day, threatens the engraver with the doom dealt out to the wicked overseer in the sensational drama of the "Octoroon." He is to be slain by means of the photograph. Nothing could be less reasonable than this impression, at least in the present stage of practice. photography. The photograph applied to a great picture does not reproduce, but simply represents it, limning through a medium of perspective which the painter never took into the account the precise mechanical and material facts of his work; through which, under the conditions prepared and considered by himself, he meant its strictly pictorial and intellectual effect to be reached. A moment's reflection will satisfy any one that whatever interesting tests may in this way be applied to a painter's manner of handling, to the accuracy of his design, to his power over atmospheric perspective, no properly artistic and picturesque reproduction of his thoughts can be so achieved as adequately to interpret that thought through a perfectly satisfactory, because perfectly independent and well-calculated form of expression. The engraver supplies precisely this form of expression which, so far as yet appears, we may never expect to see supplied by any strictly mechanical contrivance whatever, uninformed by that mysterious, but hitherto indispensable element of artistic success, the artistic human mind. The relation which the engraver bears to his original was not inaptly likened by ALLAN CUNNINGHAM to that which the translator holds to his author. It may more fitly still be compared to that which exists between the composer who writes for a full orchestra and the artist who rearranges his composition for a single instrument. What GOODALL, WILSON, PYE, have done for the landscapes of TURNER, STANFIELD, and CONSTABLE, differs not essentially from the services rendered by LISZT and THALBERG to BEETHOVEN and MEYERBEER and ROSSINI. And this consideration may lead some of our readers to the thought that, until we have really begun to possess with perfect confidence our own Stanfields and Constables and Turners, we need not look for our Wilsons and Pyes and Goodalls, and the rest.

The only branch of engraving, indeed, which has attained a really and unquestionably elevated development in this country, is the delicate, vigorous, but over-refined and subtle style which has been brought to perfection in the manufacture of vignettes for our bank-notes. A great deal of positive power and beauty has been, we will not say wasted, but certainly hid under bushels, bags, and butcher's meat, in this way in this country. The chances are ten to one that if the reader is lucky enough to have a current five or ten dollar bill at this moment about him, he carries upon it a drawing which, fully and fairly developed by the artist who conceived it, would be richly worth twenty times the money in any art-market of the world. These bank-note *bijoux* are an American specialty which has just been put to strictly artistic uses, with very great success, by PHILLIBROWN, DUTHIE, DE MARE, and other engravers, in their reproductions of Mr. DARLEY'S exquisite illustrations of COOPER'S novels. These illustrations are now collecting by Messrs. W. A. TOWNSEND & Co., of this City, and will form a charming gallery of the most distinctively and creditably American engravings, in point both of subject and of treatment, which we have yet produced. Less successful and interesting in point of treatment, is a fair engraving by HINSHELWOOD, also after Mr. DARLEY, which has just been issued by Messrs. GOUPIL & Co. This is a large engraving of the strictly patriotic class, representing WASHINGTON in the act of uttering those words of which we will not for a moment dampen the emotions of our readers by questioning the authenticity, "Place none but Americans on guard to-night." Professor SPARKS and the Know-Nothings may settle the historical question as they like. Mr. DARLEY'S historical picture is a fact quite able to stand on its own merits, and is so infinitely superior to the average presentments of the Father of his Country, as to deserve the success which it will undoubtedly achieve in this prosperous hour of returning national common sense, reviving national good feeling, and renewed devotion, alike to the Union and to the great man who founded it.

The Messrs. GOUPIL & Co. send us also a kindred print, in the form of a lithograph of Sunnyside, the residence of WASHINGTON IRVING, which makes a most pleasant and homelike memorial of the most pleasant and homelike of our authors.

The novel-readers, too, are beginning to be looked after here as carefully as they long have been in England, and perhaps not a great deal more unsuccessfully; as, for instance, by Mr. JACKMAN, who has engraved them a lovely figure of a desolate young gentleman, seated under two affectionate trees upon a huge rock, and gazing over a wide landscape with an expression of decided "clinch" in his countenance. Any girl could tell you at a glance, we doubt not, that this was Guy in the *Heir of Redclyffe*, and as the moral of both picture and book is one, and that one the wholesome warning of Scripture, "Let not the sun go down upon thy wrath," we have no objections to offer.

SUPERINTENDENT OF ROADS—RESIGNATION OF MR. HENRY L. SOUTHARD.—The public service has experienced a notable loss in the retirement of Mr. SOUTHARD from the office of Superintendent of Roads. It is to be hoped that the energy, intelligence and efficiency which he brought to his duties may not be lost as an example upon his successor, and indeed upon all other City functionaries. The following correspondence is handed to us for publication:

STREET DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF ROADS,
TIMES BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1860.

G. W. Smith, Esq., Street Commissioner:

SIR: I hereby tender to you my resignation of the position which I now hold as Superintendent of Roads, to take effect upon the appointment of my successor.

Very respectfully, &c.,
H. L. SOUTHARD.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1860.

H. L. SOUTHARD, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: Your resignation of the office of Superintendent of Roads, tendered on the 30th of January, 1860, to take effect as soon as your successor is appointed, is hereby accepted, to take effect this day. You will please turn over to your successor, Mr. JOHN MCQUADE, all the public property, books, accounts, maps, &c., belonging to your office, and take his receipt therefor.

In accepting your resignation, I take occasion to say, that you have conducted the whole business of your Bureau to my entire satisfaction, with credit to yourself and great advantage to the interests of the City. Wishing you success in your professional career, I remain very truly Your friend,

(Signed.) G. W. SMITH, Street Commissioner.

THE PROPOSED RAILROADS IN NEW-YORK.

AN IMMENSE GRIDIRON.

A "Here they Go and There they Go."

WHO WANT THEM.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1860.

The Legislature reassembles to-morrow—to-morrow night, if a quorum be present—the next day, anyhow. It was understood that the powers that govern and control ordered a recess (a resource the irreverent call it) in order that opportunity might be had "to fix up things." Among the most important subjects that were expected to engross the attention of the leaders of the party, during the interim, was that of duly mapping out the routes of such an additional number of city railroads as were deemed to be necessary for the proper accommodation of the public—and the pockets of the projecters. "Also," for judiciously adjusting the balances of interests, so that "all our friends might be taken care of."

I suppose this important and delicate duty has been discharged by those upon whom it was devolved, and that when the Legislature again convenes, it will find that all the entanglements and intricacies which so bewildered the members and embarrassed the parties interested have been cleared away—that diplomacy, through a few threats and a few small promises explicitly made, and many large ones implied rather than expressed, has paved the way for a brilliant campaign through Senate and Assembly,—through the third House, in and out of the Executive Chamber, until a final and great success is achieved, and the victors repose in glory in the archives of the Secretary of State.

Partly to show how difficult has been the job of fixing up, and partly to show how many "good things" enterprise has developed, I have been making a recapitulation of the various bills submitted to the Senate and Assembly previous to the "resource" before mentioned.

Here is an installment, presented in chronological order, giving the names of the corporators and the routes they propose to travel:

NO. 1.

INTRODUCED BY MR. VARIAN, OF NEW-YORK, JAN. 23.

Corporators—F. W. Worth, John B. Sickles, C. C. White, Richard Sands, Nathaniel L. Douglas, Jefferson Brown, Horatio N. Wild, N. Campbell, Thomas Miller, Charles S. Benson and Abraham Riker.

Route—Commencing at the Grand-street Ferry, East River; thence, with a double track, through Grand-street to the Bowery; thence, over the track of the Third and Fourth avenue Railroads to Fourteenth-street; through Fourteenth-street to Eighth-avenue; through Eighth-avenue, over the Eighth-avenue track, to Twenty-ninth-street; thence, over the track of the Hudson River Railroad, through Tenth-avenue to Thirty-fourth-street. Returning, over the track of the Hudson River Railroad to Thirtieth-street; through Thirtieth-street, with a single track, to the Eighth-avenue; through the Eighth-avenue, over the track of the Eighth-avenue road, to Twenty-ninth-street, and thence over the double track to the place of beginning.

There is a clause in this bill which authorizes the corporators to use the tracks of other roads, on payment of the cost of construction and repairs, *pro rated* between all the roads using it. As about two-thirds of this route is over the Third, Fourth and Eighth avenues and Hudson River roads, the corporators will not be at much cost of laying track.

NO. 2.

INTRODUCED BY MR. COOPER, OF NEW-YORK, JAN. 25

Corporators—James M. McLean, James S. Sluyter and William S. Nichols.

Route—Commencing at the corner of Avenue A and Twenty-third-street, thence through Avenue A to Essex-street, through Essex to Division, through Division to South Bowery, through South Bowery to Dover-street, through Dover to South, through South to the Fulton Ferry. Returning, through Fulton-street to Pearl-street, through Pearl-street to Beekman, through Beekman to Park-row, through Park-row and Chatham-street, over the track of the Third-avenue Road, to East Broadway, through East Broadway to Clinton-street, through Clinton-street to Avenue B, through Avenue B to Eighteenth-street, and through Eighteenth-street to Avenue A, and through Avenue A to the place of beginning. Also, a track from Division-street through Canal to Broadway, and return.

NO. 3.

INTRODUCED BY MR. TUCKER, OF NEW-YORK, JAN. 25.

Corporators—Howard E. Coates, Noah A. Childs, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Henry E. Cargill, Charles H. Tyler, W. W. Michaels, J. P. Cummings, Chester Lamb and John M. Miller.

Route—Commencing at the Weehawken Ferry, foot of Forty-second-street, Hudson River, thence through Forty-second-street to Seventh-avenue, through Seventh-avenue to Fourteenth-street, through Fourteenth-street to Avenue C, through Avenue C to Ninth-street, through Ninth-street to Avenue D, through Avenue D and Columbia-street to Grand, through Grand-street to the ferry. Returning through Grand-street to Cannon, through Cannon-street to Houston, through Houston-street to Avenue D, through Avenue D to Tenth-street, through Tenth-street to Avenue C, through Avenue C to Fourteenth-street, through Fourteenth-street to the place of beginning.

NO. 4.

INTRODUCED BY MR. COOPER, OF NEW-YORK, JAN. 30.

Corporators—Oscar T. Marshall, Wm. A. Smalley Joseph R. Brown, John Lalor, Thomas L. Cornwell, Chauncey Smith and Adrea H. Gough.

Route—Commencing at the corner of Eighty-sixth-street and First-avenue, through First-avenue to Eleventh-street, through Eleventh-street to Stuyvesant-street, through Stuyvesant-street to the Third-avenue, over the track of the Third-avenue Road through the Third-avenue and Bowery to Canal-street, through Canal-street to Broadway. Returning, Canal-street and the Bowery to Sixth-street, through Sixth-street to the First-avenue, and through the First-avenue to the place of beginning.

NO. 5.

INTRODUCED BY MR. COOPER, OF NEW-YORK, JAN. 30.

Corporators—Robert Barkley, William M. Pullis, Henry B. Hewitt, and George C. Peters.

Route—Commencing on Seventh-avenue, at the southern extremity of the Central Park, and running thence southerly, with a double track, through Seventh-avenue to Greenwich-avenue; thence across Greenwich-avenue to Hammond-street; thence with a single track through Hammond street to Fourth-street; thence through Fourth-street to Sixth-avenue; thence across Sixth-avenue to Amity-street; thence through Amity-street to Laurens-street; through Laurens-street to Canal-street; diagonally across Canal-street to West Broadway; through West Broadway and College-place, on the track now laid down therein, through to Vesey-street; thence through Vesey-street, or across the block between Vesey and Fulton streets, as the may elect, to Greenwich-street; thence through Greenwich-street to Battery-place; thence through State-street to Whitehall-street; thence through Whitehall-street, with a double track, to South Ferry; and thence along the same track to State-street; and then, with a single track, up Whitehall-street and Broadway, to Beaver-street; thence through Beaver-street to William-street; and thence through William-street to Fulton-street, to connect with another portion of the road hereby authorized to be constructed, which said portion shall commence where the track now laid down in West Broadway crosses Reade-street; and shall run from thence, with a single track, through Reade-street to Centre-street; thence through Centre-street and City-Hall-square to Nassau-street; thence through Nassau-street to Maiden-lane; thence through Maiden-lane to Pearl-street; thence through Pearl-street to Wall-street; thence through Wall-street to South-street; thence through South-street to Fulton-street; thence through Fulton-street to William-street; through William-street to Ann-street; thence through Ann-street to Broadway; thence along Broadway in such manner as shall least obstruct travel therein to Barclay-street; thence through Barclay-street to Church-street; thence through Church-street to Canal-street; thence along Canal-street to Mercer-street; thence through Mercer-street to Eighth-street; thence through Eighth-street to Sixth-avenue; thence diagonally across Sixth-avenue to Greenwich-avenue; and thence through Greenwich-avenue to connect with said track where it crosses said avenue, as above specified.

NO. 6.

INTRODUCED BY MR. GOVER, OF NEW-YORK, FEB. 3.

Corporators—William A. Hall, Matthew T. Bremen, Jay T. Treat, Anthony J. Hill, James M. Sweeney, Sidney A. Yeomans, Charles W. Lawrence and Jared Gibson.

Route—Commencing at the corner of Eleventh-avenue and Thirty-second-street, through Eleventh-avenue to Fourteenth-street to Hudson-street, through Hudson-street to Troy, through Troy to Fourth-street, through Fourth-street to Macdougal, through Macdougal to Bleecker, through Bleecker to Crosby, through Crosby to Howard, through Howard to Elm, through Elm to Reade, through Reade to to Centre, through Centre, Chatham-street and Park-row to Broadway, in front of the Astor House; thence through Ann to William-street, through William-street to Fulton, through Fulton to the Brooklyn Ferry. Returning through South-street to Beekman, through Beekman to the track in Park-row, through Park-row and Centre to Leonard, through Leonard to the track in Elm, through Elm, Howard and Crosby streets to Bleecker, through Bleecker and across the southerly end of Abingdon-square through Hudson-street to Fourteenth-street, through Fourteenth-street to Twelfth-avenue, through Twelfth-avenue to Thirty-second-street, through Thirty-second-street to the Eleventh avenue or place of beginning.

This route is generally known as the "Fourteenth-street Road." In the bill as presented, it reads: "Commencing at the intersection of Fourteenth-street and Eleventh-avenue." It also commences to "return from Broadway and Park-row." I have described the full route, by embodying sundry extensions by means of "alsos," by which the line is lengthened to Fulton-street on the South, and the Hudson River Railroad depôt at Thirty-second-street on the North. This peculiar mode of defining a route is probably the joint invention of JASON SHARP and PETER D. SWEENEY, both of whom I see are "represented in the bill" by "their next friends."

NO. 8.

INTRODUCED BY MR. TUCKER, OF NEW-YORK, FEB. 3.

Corporators—James Bowen, (Police Commissioner,) John Kerr, (Commissioner of Excise) Edward P. Cowles, (ex-Judge and General Reform) Hugh Smith, (ex-Councilman,) and John A. Kennedy, (Superintendent of Castle Garden Emigrant Depôt, Supervisor, and expecting to be Chief of Police.)

Route—Commencing at the south end of the Central Park, in the Seventh-avenue, through Seventh-avenue to Broadway, through Broadway to Union-place, through Union-place to University-place, through University-place to Eighth-street, through Eighth-street to Wooster, through Wooster to Canal, through Canal, West Broadway, College-place and Barclay-street to Broadway, over the tracks of the Sixth and Eighth-avenue roads. Returning through Barclay to Church, through Church to Canal, through Canal to Greene-street, through Greene-street to Eighth-street, through Eighth-street, University-place, Union-place, Broadway, and Seventh-avenue, to the place of beginning.

By a series of "alsos" branches from the main route, are run

Through Fourteenth-street to Broadway;
Through Broome-street to Broadway;
Through Canal-street to Broadway;
Through Duane-street to Broadway.

Down the Seventh-avenue to Greenwich-avenue, through Greenwich-avenue to Clinton-place, through Clinton-place to Macdougal-street, through Macdougal-street to Fourth-street, through Fourth-street to Thompson-street, through Thompson-street to Canal-street, through Canal-street, West Broadway, College-place and Barclay-street to Broadway, over the track of the Sixth and Eighth avenue Railroads. Returning through Barclay, Church and Chambers streets, West Broadway and Canal-street, over the tracks of the Sixth and Eighth avenue Railroads to Thompson-street; through Thompson, Fourth and Macdougal streets, Clinton-place, Greenwich-avenue and Seventh-avenue to the Central Park.

Here are enough for one day, are there not?

Yet there are six more before the Committee of Cities and Villages in the House, and five before the same Committee in the Senate.

I will transmit the "contingent remainder" to-morrow. In the meantime, the good people of the City may study the map, and amuse themselves by wondering where *eleven more* routes can be laid down, unless there are some "air lines." LEO.

MARYLAND AFFAIRS.

Washington's Birthday—The New-York Soldiery—The Presidential Controversy—How Maryland Stands—Political Trickery with the American "Roughs," "Plugs," Bloodsucks," "Regulators," &c.—The Weather, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 22, (P. M.,) 1860.

A large number of our military have gone over to Washington to participate in the ceremonies of inaugurating the Equestrian Statute of WASHINGTON. There is, however, quite a patriotic display in the city in honor of the natal anniversary of the birth of the Father of his Country. Flags are suspended from public edifices and elsewhere. The patriotic display is greater in fact than I have ever before seen it in this city on any similar occasion.

The New-York Regiment of soldiery passed through Baltimore at an early hour this morning. A large number of citizens were out to see and bid them welcome. They were, unfortunately, detained some by an accident—not serious, however,—on the road from Philadelphia. Passing from Baltimore to Washington they were likewise delayed, by a slight accident on the Baltimore and Ohio Road, near the Relay House, some two hours, which prevented their reaching the capital until after 12 o'clock to-day. This disappointment was seriously annoying on all sides. I am glad to learn, however, that no personal injury resulted.

Day before yesterday, in the evening, primary meetings were held in Baltimore by the Democrats to elect delegates to a City Convention, whose duty will be to choose delegates to the Charleston Presidential, or National Convention. The friends of Senator DOUGLAS, it seems, have been triumphant, carrying fifteen out of the twenty Wards in his favor, thus securing the Third and Fourth Congressional Districts to his support in the Charleston Convention. The Straight-out, or Buchanan Democracy, complain bitterly at this defeat, and are chagrined in being thrown upon their backs by the "Little Giant."

It is asserted—with how much truth I do not pretend to say—that cunning "wire-workers," friendly to DOUGLAS, out-generaled their opponents by securing the aid and votes of clubs—"muscle men," "roughs," &c.—belonging to the American party. It would not at all surprise me if such were the case. Those individuals are salable or purchasable material. It is evident, however, that DOUGLAS is strong not only in Baltimore, but throughout Maryland. If nominated at Charleston, unless some very discreet and acceptable man be put up, by what is termed in this latitude the "Union Opposition," his chances of success in Maryland are decidedly favorable.

Our politicians here are considerably divided. The *Clipper*, looked upon as the legitimate American organ, is for BOTTS. The *Patriot*, which sustains Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS' course, goes for BATES, and affiliates strongly with Republican sentiments. It takes anything and any man in opposition to Democracy, not caring much to inquire regarding antecedents. The *American* (Old Line Whig) is for JOHN BELL, or some one like him. The *Argus* (Democratic) will, at all hazard, support the Charleston nominee. It is, at present, thoroughly Administration, and of course DOUGLAS is not its first choice. The *Exchange* professes neutrality in politics, but some are of opinion in due time it will be found supporting DOUGLAS. One thing is certain—an absolute and decided Republican like Mr. SEWARD, or of his ultra school, can obtain no considerable vote in this State, provided there be but Democracy and Republicanism in the field. A man like Mr. BATES, of Missouri, were the Opposition well organized, could triumph easily in our commonwealth. The same might be said regarding JOHN BELL, but BOTTS is weak It is clear that the DOUGLAS men are determined to make a desperate contest. There are many of them even in the Custom-house and Post-office Departments. Warm, exciting times may be looked for from this time hence until after the next Fall elections.

From all I can learn the chances of JAMES ALFRED PEARCE for renomination and reëlection to the United States Senate are at present better than teose of any of his competitors. He has, notwithstanding, strong opposition.

Our Legislature has thus far had an exciting session. The Brook City Passenger Railway Charter has passed the Senate by a vote of 16 to 5. It will also, without much doubt, pass the House and become a law. Intense opposition has been made to it. Neither of the bills now pending, some of which are very oppressive on our free colored population, can pass. Their stringency renders them abortive. The Eastern Shore Railroad project, involving about one million of dollars, is likely to prove successful. This measure has been a bone of contention and political hobby in our State for many years. The bill increasing the capital stock of the Northern Central Railway is certain to be obtained. Certain measures regarding the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads increasing the stock holder directory, &c., promise defeat. We have intensely disagreeable weather. Rain has been falling all day. XENOPHON.

The Russian View of the Italian Question.

From the St. Petersburg L'Abeille du Nord.

Europe just now finds itself in an expectant state with indefinite ideas of the future. For some weeks past it has not seemed to know what it wishes and what it does not wish; what it has to hope for and what it fear. Europe thus exists under the weight of serious preoccupations, which it shakes off at one time only to fall into gloomy thoughts or to rise again suddenly to hope.

Late events demonstrate that Austria is not at all disposed to renew her struggle with France, and that should not the Emperor NAPOLEON carry out the programme laid down at Villafranca, she will be satisfied with making a formal protest bef ore the European Powers. In our opinion Austria puts a construction on this programme which is altogether unwarranted; in the heat of the discussion she takes her wishes for reality; she is convinced and attempted to demonstrate to others that the former rulers of Tuscany and Modena ought, cest what it may, to return to their Duchies, and that in case peaceable attempts to that end should fail, Austria and France are bound to reëstablish the ancient order of things by the force of arms, despite the formally expressed wish and well-known desire of the Italian population not to accept it. We repeat, that this mode of treating this question strikes us as radically in opposition to the arrangements made at Villafranca, and contrary to the letter and spirit of that programme. In truth, the two Emperors entered into an agreement to use every exertion, with the exception of a resort to arms, to reëstablish the Dukes. In order to render such a restoration possible, it has evidently been the policy of the Dukes to grant such reforms as would guarantee independence and the power of autonomy to the people. Is it not then plain that the Emperor NAPOLEON, in making certain concessions at Villafranca, as far as persons are concerned, has not departed a single step from the aim, the principle for the defence of which he went to Italy.

For what purpose indeed did the French army cross the Alps? Was it to make show of its splendor, of the gallantry of its Zouaves and of its Turcos, or was it to reëstablish the independence of a noble nation, to deliver it from a yoke of which France itself might one day feel the weight? This great work the Emperor NAPOLEON has accomplished in two months: in two months Austria was obliged to yield Lombardy to France, which the latter willingly ceded to Piedmont. Who can doubt that by this brilliant and rapid achievement the Emperor NAPOLEON has not raised to a great elevation the political influence and military glory of France? Have we not the right to affirm that NAPOLEON III. would have deceived himself greatly, that he would have acted dishonorably, if the peace, concluded under such circumstances, did not correspond to the purpose which commenced the strife, if this peace returned irrevocably to Austria that which the bayonet had wrested from her? But we now see very clearly that neither one thing nor the other has been accomplished. We have seen that NAPOLEON III. has put aside all his sordid calculations, all personal considerations; that he was desirous of forgetting that the Dukes who intrigued for the reëstablishment of their authority in their provinces were only a few days before in the ranks of the enemy. But we have seen also that he has not forgotten the rights of Italy; that he has not forgotten why he went there. He has remained faithful to his programme. All that subsequently occurred has been, on the contrary, in complete accord with the preliminaries settled at Villafranca. Taking into consideration the promises of the fallen Dukes to grant reforms, the French Government endeavored, by the officers, to reconcile them with their people.

Such are the bases of peace which were laid down at Villafranca, and in such a manner have they been carried out. To state that the question is, not whether the Dukes shall be restored, but how and when they shall be—this is, in our opinion, to explain in a way not at all logical, and exceedingly contradictory to the bases of reconciliation; it is to mistake that disinterested policy which wished to reconcile the interests of the Dukes and the rights of the people. In declaring that they would coöperate in the restoration of the Dukes, without, however, resorting to armed intervention, as is stipulated in the preliminaries, the two Emperors have recognized the rights of the Dukes. But to say that the whole question is not whether the Dukes shall return, but when and how they shall return, is to desire with a stroke of the pen to abolish the rights of the people before which the two Emperors nobly bowed. How then can Europe escape from her present condition? The future will tell us. This is certain, it will not be by armed intervention to restore the Dukes. Such interference would be opposed to the conditions which were laid down at Villafranca; never, unless Austria decides, for some reason or other, to reopen the contest with France, she cannot, in any event, make a protest to the European Powers. Besides, where would Austria find aid, or even sympathy? Would Russia extend it? This is hardly possible after the conduct of Austria towards that Power. Would she look to Prussia? Prussia could hardly sympathize with this plan of creating small States and minute provinces. More than this: Prussia is too friendly to England, as it seems to us. Certainly Austria could not reckon on England. Wherever she looks, the question is answered in the negative. Then the telegraph has just told us, to-day, of a closer commercial intimacy between England and France. The renewal of hostilities would be, moreover, the signal for troubles in Hungary, and revolt in the Eastern provinces of Austria. Whether the Congress meets or not, the result will be the same; Austria will never regain what she has lost in Italy. A short time ago, *Le Barbiere de Seville*, by ROSSINI, was represented at Venice. When "*Maledetti sudate via*" was sung, the entire audience rose and cried with united voice: "*Via, via, fuori i per sempri.*" A whole battalion of Austrians could hardly get the better of the audience. Where, then, is Austrian Italy?

Recent Intelligence from Greece.

ONE HUNDRED GREEK FAMILIES IN CRETE JOIN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH FOR PROTECTION—THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES—BULGARIAN PRETENSIONS—THE ROBBERS AT SMYRNA.

The vigorous measures taken by the French Government to protect that portion of the population of the Turkish Empire which professes the Roman Catholic faith, have not been without their natural effect in strengthening the hands of the numbers of priests and monks scattered through the East. Moral suasion and even the largest concessions possible granted to the members of the Greek, Armenian and other Oriental Christian Churches, both in respect to doctrine and practise, have been hitherto strikingly unsuccessful. The "United" Churches, constituted by the few thus detached from the national organizations, are repudiated by the masses, who will hear nothing of the supremacy of the Pope. But a new energy has been imparted to proselytism by the successes of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and in particular by the issue of the Crimean War. A recent incident, throwing light upon this movement, will be of interest to all who feel desirous of tracing the influence of European politics on the nationalities of the East. At Athens, the intelligence seems to have produced the greatest consternation and disgust. For a long time the island of Crete has been doomed to feel with peculiar force the evils of the Turkish rule. With all the advantages of a most fertile soil and a delightful climate, the population has been reduced to a mere fraction of that which could easily be sustained, and, indeed, of that which the island did once sustain. Nor need we wonder at this, for abuses of power exhibited towards the Christians here pass unnoticed, which would call forth the indignant protests of the representatives of the Great Powers if committed anywhere in the vicinity of Constantinople or Smyrna.

These oppressions have doubtless been aggravated by the disposition the Cretans have lately manifested to rise in rebellion against their foreign masters. Within a few weeks the exactions of the tyrannical authorities have become intolerable to a portion of the community, and not less than a hundred families have taken the important step of renouncing the Greek Church and connecting themselves with the Roman Catholic. The motive that has induced them has been simply the desire of self-preservation. Their metropolitans and bishops, they say, have been too much engrossed in the pursuit of gain to pay attention to the sufferings of their flocks. The influence of Russia is not as sensibly felt as it was formerly in their behalf; while, on the other hand, the French Government will not suffer them to be injured with impunity. In itself considered, the loss or gain of a hundred families is of little moment to the influence of either of the great religious bodies concerned; but if the same motives which occasioned their conversion shall still continue to operate, as we have every reason to expect, the occurrence is one that is well worth serious consideration. The destruction of the ecclesiastical independence of the Oriental "Orthodox" Church, which has resisted the efforts of Frank and Moslem for ages, might then possibly be effected by the *politique* of the third NAPOLEON.

The Athenian journal, *The Star of the East*, speaks in high praise of a beautiful letter written by Queen VICTORIA to AMELIA Queen of Greece, to thank her for the kindness she exhibited to her son, Prince ALFRED, during his late visit to that classic land. The warm heart of the Englishwoman has not been chilled by the conventionalities and forms surrounding the monarch of a great nation; and a mother's love had, undoubtedly, quite as much to do with the dictating of he epistle, as a wise regard to policy. And here we may as well mention a pleasing incident connected with the stay of Prince ALFRED at Athens. It may allay any fears that have been entertained, lest the young Prince should prove to have been injured by his tour through Europe, and spoiled by the adulation he has received everywhere, and not least of all in the "Eternal City." The celebration of the Olympic Games (revived in December last, for the first time since the days of their suppression through the influence of Christianity,) happened to be under way at the very moment when the Prince reached Athens. Hearing of his expected arrival, the Committee of Management deferred the horse-race in the hippodrome—one of the most important parts of the festive occasion—from Monday until the succeeding Sunday, so that he might grace it with his presence. "But the son of the Queen of England had received a different education from the gentlemen of the Committee, and answered positively and emphatically that 'he could not be present at the race on the holy day of the Lord,' and the Committee postponed it anew until the next Tuesday, when it took place." One of the Athenian papers mentions this circumstance under the heading of "A fine but useless Lesson," and adds that with singular disregard for the wholesome instruction they might have drawn from Prince ALFRED'S reply, the Committee appointed the *foot-race* for a succeeding Sunday!

At Philippopolis, an important town of Rumelia, situated on the ancient Hebrus, considerable commotion has arisen in the Orthodox Greek Church, having its orgin in the diversity of race of the parishioners. The Bulgarians here constitute the prevailing element, and their pretensions have become greater from day to day. They now claim that a portion at least of the service, "the Gospels and Apostles," as they call it, should be read in the Bulgarian language. A very rational demand but one which the Greeks proper are very loth to grant. Consequently on the occurrence of the feast of St. Andrew, and in the very midst of the communion service, a violent dispute sprung up in the Church of the Holy Virgin between the advocates of the rival tongues. Happily force was not resorted to, and the Greek Church was spared the disgrace of scenes like those enacted in the too famous "St. George's-in-the East."

The Smyrniotes are at present suffering from that infliction from which free Greece has barely rid herself—I mean from robbers. The disease seems to have become chronic, and it is represented that the citizens, instead of the customary salutations, make it their first business to inquire "whom, where, and how have the robbers plundered?" The most central portions of the city are subjected to their depredations, under the very eyes of the police. But the robbers have been so imprudent as to despoil an estimable *attaché* of the British Embassy or Consulate, and the local authorities have seen themselves necessitated to greater precautions. For the time being the brigands feel constrained to limit their field of operations at Smyrna. B.

There are at present employed on the Parliament buildings at Ottawa, Canada, between four and five hundred men and two hundred teams—so says the Ottawa *Citizen*.

We are now Prepared to Show Our Stock of Boys' Goods, in the manufacturing and getting up of which we have taken great care, being all new and fresh goods, imported expressly for our Spring sales.

Knowing that good goods are cheaper than cheap ones, and that the articles offered by us will be of the best materials, and having in Mr. ISELTON, late of Genin's, the surest guarantee of good taste in the getting up, we invite our friends to examine the stock.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
No. 521 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

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No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Important to Tailors and Others.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company have just introduced a new and superior Shuttle Machine, large size, high speed, with latest improvements. Price $60. For sale at NO. 495 BROADWAY, New-York. NO. 123 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn.

Barthelf's
CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.

These superior machines are adapted to Family sewing and to Plantation and manufacturing uses, and are unequaled in excellence and simplicity.
BATHOLF MANUFACTURING CO., No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

See What Ayer's Sarsaparilla does for Derangements of the Liver.

STOTT'S CROSSING, Talladega Co., Ala., Aug. 9, 1859.
DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

Sir: I take my pen to tell you what your SARSAPARILLA and CATHARTIC PILLS have done for me. I had been afflicted with *Liver Complaint* for six years, during which I was never well, and much of the time very sick. My liver was sore to the touch, and the Doctors said was congested. I suffered from severe costiveness and Diarrhœa alternately. My skin was clammy and unhealthy; my eyes and skin often yellow. Occasionally I had a voracious appetite; but generally none at all. A dreadful sensation of oppression on my stomach, with languor and a gloomy sensation of sickness all over, kept me in anguish. You cannot know how much I suffered from an indescribable feeling of distress. The long continuance of this condition, without relief, had worn me out so that I never expected to be better; but reading in the *Christian Advocate* of your Sarsaparilla, I commenced taking it with occasional small doses of your *Pills*, to regulate the bowels as you direct. From the first it had more effect upon my disorder than I supposed anything could have. I regained my health rapidly, and now after eleven weeks enjoy as good health and strength as any other man. May the "Dispenser of all good" shower blessings on you. JOHN W. STOTT.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

Perry's Japanese
BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing.
Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO.,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous
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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
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USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
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Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radicalcure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture, at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee-caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence. (He's patent.) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, Sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for Silver Plate, &c. Dépôt No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Attention of Clothiers and Merchant Tailors is called to our new and complete assortment of Fabrics for Spring and Summer wear. SULLIVAN, RANDOLPH & BUDD, Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place, (successors to Wilson G. Hunt & Co.)

Bridgewater Paint—For Roofs, Outside Work, wood or brick, decks of steamers, iron work, railroad bridges, &c., villas and churches; Drabs and Stone Colors. See specimens at Dépôt, No. 72 Maiden lane.
HICKS & BETTS, Agents.

Rupture Varicocele, Piles, Prolapsus Ani, and enlarged veins of the extremities. Physicians and others are invited to examine the new appliances for the above maladies at No. 448 Broome-st.
J. W. RIGGS, M. D.

MARRIED.

FANNING—SALTER.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 22, at Calvary Baptist Church, by Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D., Mr. GEORGE W. FANNING to Miss MARY LOUISE SALTER, only daughter of Albert Salter, Esq., all of this City.

MARSH—GLENN.—BUTLER—LYON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 8, by Rev. Frank Remington, John E. MARSH and Miss JULIA GLENN, all of New-York. Also, on Tuesday, Feb. 21, by same, JOHN C. BUTLER and Miss LUCY LYON, both of New-London, Conn.

VAN SICKLEN—SCHENCK.—On Wednesday, Feb. 22, by Rev. J. M. Van Buren, of New Lots, L. I., Mr. ALBERT H. W. VAN SICKLEN to GERTRUDE C., eldest daughter of Gilliam Schenck, Esq., of Bridgewood, L. I.

DIED.

MANNING.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 23, after a short but painful illness, CHARLOTTE EDNA MANNING, daughter of Isaac and Harriet A. Manning, aged 4 years and 9 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 315 West 36th-st., without further notice.

☞ Catskill papers please copy.

BOOLE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 22, of scarlet fever, THEODORE VAN COTT, only son of Russell M. and Sarah A. Boole, aged 4 years, 1 month and 25 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, Feb. 25, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his grandfather, No. 108 East 16th-st.

☞ California and Milwaukee papers please copy.

TUNIS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 22, after a lingering illness, RHODA SANDS, widow of the late Caleb C. Tunis, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Feb. 25, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 45 West Washington-place.

DOLSEN.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 23, ANN ELIZA, wife of William Dolsen.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 37 Stanton-st., on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Green-wood for interment.

DAVIS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 23, of croup, HOWARD A., aged 2 years, 8 months and 8 days, youngest son of Israel J. Davis.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning next, at 8 o'clock, at their residence, No. 133 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

WOLF.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Feb. 23, SUSAN CAROLINE, wife of Peter Wolf, Jr., and daughter of the late William Force, aged 30 years, 3 months and 25 days.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 126 Lafayette av., between Cumberland-st. and Carlton-av., on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

CHARLES.—At Hoboken, on Thursday, Feb. 23, at his residence, No. 15 Washington terrace, EDMUND CHARLES, late associate Judge of the Hudson County (N. J.) Court.

The funeral will take place from St. Paul's Church, Hoboken, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

JOHNSON.—At Southfield, Staten Island, on Wednesday, Feb. 22, JOHNSON ANTHONY, aged 75 years, 7 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, Staten Island, on Friday, Feb. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Vanderbilt landing on the arrival of the 10 o'clock boat from the City.

PALMER.—At Scarsdale, Westchester County, on Thursday, Feb. 23, at his residence, FRANCIS PALMER, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Scarsdale, on Saturday, Feb. 25, at 2 o'clock. A train leaves 26th-st. depôt at 12½ o'clock P. M., returning at 5 P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 91, Feb. 23, 1860.
73, 10, 20, 69, 9, 16, 8, 65, 1, 61, 33, 77, 21, 53.
Class No. 92, Feb. 23, 1860.
4, 39, 36, 65, 60, 15, 68, 9, 1, 64, 59, 53, 62.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Feb. 23, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

TO ALL WHO USE LIQUORS.—I HAVE TO offer Osborn's Cognac Brandy, imported and bottled by John Osborn, Esq. Also, Osborn's Pure Juice Port Wine. On draught, Allsopp's and Bass' East India Tonic Pale Ales, Guinness' Dublin Porter. Samples can be seen at my retail department.
G. E. MENDUM, corner Broadway and Cedar-st.

A CARD.—THE GREAT DENTAL IMPROVEment of Dr. LEVETT'S Atmospheric Plates for Artificial Teeth, so highly recommended in the *Medical Gazette*, is patented, and can only be obtained in this City at No. 13 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

32 HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN. 32

Many a woman who looks so well that she dare not complain of ill health for fear she be ridiculed instead of receiving sympathy, is seriously afflicted with some uterine derangement which renders her life miserable. Most women in this country between the ages of 15 and 50 suffer, to a greater or less degree, with symptoms commonly known as uterine difficulty, female weakness, &c., &c.

Very many have tried the skill of their family physician and others without avail; but we assure them that they can be cured. The medicine offered is not a quack nostrum, but it is known to the Professors of medical colleges and to many leading physicians, and it is indorsed by many hospital surgeons and by the public generally. The component parts are at the service of any respectable physician, and it has the following statement from Dr. Hayes, the eminent Chemist to the State of Massachusetts:

"I have examined and analyzed the Graefenberg Marshall's Uterine Catholicon. The ingredients are very valuable in restoring health, and their peculiar combination gives it a direct and favorable action upon the uterine organs. *It is purely veget

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—PARTLY IN EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, an unusually valuable and productive property in Westchester County, 20 miles from New-York and [illegible] from the Hudson, comprising nearly 300 acres of excellent land, a splendid mansion with all the modern improvements, large farm-house, several neat cottages, commodious barns and out-buildings, hot-houses, green-house, and some of the finest graperies in the State. To a gentleman fond of agricultural pursuits, no more desirable property could be offered, being easy of access to the City, and yielding a large revenue annually. Maps, with the descriptive particulars, may be seen at either of our offices.
[illegible] & CO., No. 1,076 Broadway.
[illegible], HOLDEN & CO., 9 Nassau-st. and 12 Pine.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The new 3-story, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front Houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 [illegible]-place. [illegible] feet 1½ inches by 120 feet 6½ inches. Parties desirous of purchasing will find the above desirable, both on account of location and being finished in a thorough manner; with Ridgewood water, bath-rooms, marble [illegible], speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—$6,500.—NO. 142 DUFFIELD-ST., Brooklyn, house three-story brown front, with two-story extension, range, furnace, gas, water-bath, &c., [illegible] up for owner's use; vines, trees, plants, &c.—[illegible]. Also, three-story brick house, with extension, [illegible] gas, &c., No. 35 Pacific-st. opposite Long Island [illegible] grounds; cost to build $4,500. Or rented. [illegible] Terms easy on both. R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 [illegible]-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS house, west of Lexington av., on 21st-st., fronting Gramercy Park; lot 26 feet by half the block; house is three rooms deep, (60 feet,) on first and second floors, and has every modern convenience; will be rented, unfurnished, for $2,000 a year, or furnished for $3,000. Inquire at No. 37 Water-st., between 11 and 4 o'clock. If sold, $20,000 may remain on mortgage for 10 years, at 7 per cent.

FOR SALE.—HOUSES AND LOTS NO. 20 ABINGDON-place, three stories and attic; also No. 51 Hammond-st., three stories, new; No. 6 Warren-place, Charles-st., three stories; No. 12 Hammond-st., brown stone, three stories; all first-class houses, with modern improvements and high basements; also, No. 115 Sullivan-st., front and rear house, 25x100; also, two lots, 25x100, each on 7th av. between 47th and 48th sts., east side. Apply to N. ROE and S. D. WILSON, office No. 200 Varick-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—IN TREMONT, Westchester County, eleven miles from the City Hall on the Harlem Railroad, a well-built two-story house with basement and attic, also wing attached. Lot 100x120 feet, situated on Madison-av., near 11th-st. Only five minutes walk from the depôt. For full particulars, inquire of HALL BROTHERS, No. 126 6th-av., or of C. C. WALLACE, on the premises.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story, basement and sub-cellar, brown-stone front house, No. 65 1st-place. 25 by 50 feet—lot 25 by 133 feet, [illegible] inches. Also: The three story, attic, basement and sub-cellar brick house, on the east side of Clinton-st., between President and Carroll sts., 25 by 50 feet—lot 100 feet. These houses are built in a thorough manner, are located in an excellent neighborhood, and have the modern improvements. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP brick and brown stone basement house, on the north side of 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.; house 18.9x48 feet, lot 18.9x100.5; all modern improvements; the block paved with Belgian pavement; $4,000 can remain. Title indisputable. Possession by the 1st of March. Apply to the owner, on the premises, No. 144 West 53d-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT 4-STORY, BROWN stone-front house, No. 56 St. Marks-place, containing all modern improvements, built in the most substantial manner, and in perfect repair. Lot 25 by 100 feet deep. House 25 by 60 feet. Terms easy; $10,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises. Can be seen from 11 A. M. till 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house in the immediate vicinity of the Brick Church and the Tabernacle, with all the modern conveniences, and beautifully finished inside. Price $9,000; half on bond and mortgage. The furniture will be sold with it if desired. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class large size brick house, well located, in Brooklyn, convenient to ferries, with or without furniture, &c., for a well improved country place or a farm of 40 to 100 acres, with or without some stock on it. Hudson River preferred. Address, with full particulars, BOSTON, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLY-LOCATED HOUSE No. 113 2d-st., with lot 25 feet 2 inches by 105 feet 11 inches. Has two-story extension attached with basement under; solid mahogany parlor doors, gas, Croton water, closets, &c., and is in complete and thorough order. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply on the premises, or to RUSSELL CRANE, No. 173 Front-st.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story, basement, and sub-cellar brick house, N. W. corner of 5th and South 5th sts., known as No. 1 [illegible]-place. Has gas, bath, range, and kitchen extension; two fine churches opposite; and is one of the best [illegible] in the District. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to [illegible] MORGAN & SON, foot of South 7th, corner 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

HOUSE AND LOT IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—Lot 20x100, house 20x50, first-class three-story brick, high brown-stone basement, finished in elegant style; Ridgewood water, heater, gas, &c., in complete order, and pleasant situation. Terms easy. Inquire of Mr. LEET, No. 251 Broadway, or No. 260 Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 122 East 32d-st., 18.9x50 feet; lot half the block; in excellent order and fine neighborhood; has all the modern improvements; very convenient to cars and stages; price low and terms very easy. Inquire on the premises, between 11 and 4 o'clock, or of H. J. F. HAWS, Bank State of New-York.

FOR SALE—$6,500—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-story brick house, and 16 years lease of lot, No. 89 East Broadway, Rutgers lease, with covenant for renewal. House 25x50, lot 25x90. Ground rent only $170. Has bath-room, gas, range, &c., and will rent readily for $1,000. Apply to E. BROWN, No. 191 Fulton-st., or W. R. WOOD, No. 208 Pearl-st.

WEST THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET AND WEST THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—For sale at a bargain, the four-story English basement brown-stone house No. 43 West 36th-st., near 5th-av.; also the three-story and basement high-stoop brown stone house No. 145 West 34th-st., on liberal terms. Inquire of KELLOGG & PARKER, No. 64 Wall st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE IN WEST TWENTIETH-street. The new and elegant four-story brown stone house No. 31 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is in every respect a first-class one, having been very carefully built, with all the modern improvements; is now in good order, and will be sold cheap, on accommodating terms. For particulars, and for permission to see the house apply to WM. M. BUSH, No. 61 Broadway.

TO IRON FOUNDERS, &c.—FOR SALE OR to let, the large and valuable Foundry at Sing Sing, with extensive buildings, including steam-engine with boiler, fixtures, &c., all in good order, located on the Hudson River Railroad, near the depôt. Will be sold at a bargain or rented low to a responsible tenant. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or JAMES W. ROBINSON, Sing Sing.

FOR SALE—AT ADAMSVILLE, A FEW MINUTES' walk from Fordham depôt, the plot of land known as No. 19, containing about one acre, beautifully located, fronting on three of the principal streets, viz.: Fordham and Madison avs., and the first street south of the Kingsbridge Road. Price $1,000, cash. Address A., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE MODERN-built three story brown-stone dwelling-house, with two lots of ground, together with a stable, on 84th-st., near 9th-av., within one block of Central Park. It will be sold on favorable terms, or let to a good tenant; possession given immediately. Apply to WM. D. MALTBIE, No. 123 Pearl-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avenues. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS MODERATE-SIZED house, (lot 25x98,) No. 50 West 11th-st., between University-place and 5th-av. The house has all the modern improvements, and is in complete order. For price and permit to see the house apply to the owner, No. 38 Pine-st., office No. 6, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., [illegible], basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises, of J. W. FIELDER.

FOR SALE—A NEW SMALL HOUSE, TWO STOries, attic and under cellar, with all the modern improvements; neighborhood good; lot 100 feet deep; built in the best manner, just finished; first house east of 3d-av. on 53d-st., south side. Inquire on the premises. Price $4,600. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—NO. 49 EAST 37TH-ST., BETWEEN 4th and Lexington avs., a first-class, four-story, brown-stone front house, replete with the modern improvements, parlor doors, and stairs, black walnut; front blinds, mahogany; size, 21x55 feet. Inquire on the premises of Hamilton & Ryer.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story, high basement, brown stone houses, on the southwest corner of Lexington-av. and 35th-st.; and one on 35th-st., adjoining. They are first class, moderate size and prices according. Inquire on the premises, or of the owner, DAVID H. KNAPP, No. 161 Orchard-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY house, No 126 2d-av., near the corner of 8th-st. Lot 26 feet front by 125 deep; house 26 feet by 75, replete with all the modern improvements and in perfect order. Apply on the premises, between 12 and 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—A NEAT BASEMENT AND FOUR-story house in 39th-st., between 4th and Lexington-avs.; house 20x53 feet; lot half the block; containing all the modern improvements. Also, one in 37th-st., near Madison-av., 25x60. For terms, inquire on the premises.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—For sale or to let, near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a fire proof building, 100 feet square, and first-class engine with an ample supply of Ridgewood water. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—THE COTtage house and full lot No. 47 East 38th-st., near Madison-av.; one of the best locations in the City. The house has recently been put in perfect order, and can be seen from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY marble-front building, Nos. 46 and 50 Duane-st.; is a first-class store, suitable for mercantile purposes. [illegible] in whole or in floors. Apply at No. 46 Duane-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—SIXTEEN LOTS, situated on 11th-av between 25th and 27th sts. Apply on the premises. D. S. HALSTEAD & CO.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, ON THE [illegible] part of 5th-av., lot 27x100 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FARMS—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLY LOCATED HOUSE No. 3 West 14th-st., 3 stories, brick, on Spingler lease, 17 years unexpired. The house is 25x60; has all the modern improvements; ground rent $460; price only $12,000. Also, for sale, the property No. 754 Broadway, southeast corner of 8th-st., subject to the present lease, which expires 1861; lot 25x95, house 25x75; is on Sailors' Snug Harbor lease; has 17 years to run, with renewals. Also, for sale, No. 116 Lexington-av., No. 13 Bond-st., Nos. 78 and 80 West 42d-st. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No 3 Pine st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A large first-class house and store on Broadway, above Union-square, for sale. The house has about 35 rooms, in perfect order, with all modern improvements, and will command a first-class tenant. Under the same is an elegant store, 24 by 120 feet, fitted up in the best manner. The above is increasing in value as rapidly as any property in this City, and offers an unusual opportunity for a good investment. Terms easy. Apply to H. L. KNIGHT, No. 648 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS WITH STABLE FOR SALE.—The first-class, four-story English-basement brick house, with brown-stone basement No. 91 Clark-st., Brooklyn, between Henry and Fulton sts.; the house is 26x70 feet, in complete order; water and gas throughout; lot 26x100 feet; for sale in consequence of the owner leaving the city. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE ROW OF NEW BROWN-STONE houses on Storms' lease, north side of 42d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., all 4 stories, brown-stone, and contain all the modern conveniences, at prices to suit the times, viz., $12,000 each. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-street.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, BROWN-STONE house and lot No. 38 East 36th-st., in very fine order, and with immediate possession, as the owner has gone abroad. It has all the improvements, and will be sold for less than $20,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE ON Brooklyn Heights, No. 93 Pierrepont-st. Lot 37½ feet front and 48 feet rear, by 95 feet in depth. House of brick, 3-story, basement and sub-cellar; in good condition with all the modern improvements; first-class brick stable attached. Location one of the best in the city. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 4 Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME 4-STORY BROWN-stone English-basement house No. 46 West 36th-st., Murray Hill. The house is elegantly finished, frescoed throughout, and ready for immediate occupancy. A large amount of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to W. T. CHURCH, No. 29 John-st., or to G. G. COFFIN, Post-office, Nassau-st. Can be seen during the day.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—NEAR MADISON-square, in 23d-st., a brown-stone English basement house, medium size, with or without handsome furniture; and from a prompt purchaser will take $18,000, without furniture. A mortgage for $12,500 can remain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or address Box No. 3,529 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE NO. 20 East 32d-st. It is in first-rate order, handsomely painted and frescoed; contains all the modern improvements, together with an ice-house in yard. For terms, which are easy, apply to WM. H. ARNOUX, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 303 HENRY-st.; lot 24x76 feet; house 24x40 feet, two-story, attic and basement, in complete order for immediate occupancy. Terms easy. For particulars apply on the premises, or of S. G. BOGERT, No. 11 South William-st.

FOR SALE—AT FORT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, a very select plot of ground of 11 acres, with fine river front, running from Kings-Bridge Road to the Hudson River; also, one of 22 acres, equally good, in the same vicinity. By R. G. PIERCE, 15 William-st.

BROADWAY—LEASE FOR SALE—A THREE years' lease of the second floor at No. 859 Broadway. The premises are in the best condition. Apply to Prof. D. LAGRAIX, No. 859 Broadway, second floor, back room, from 9½ to 11 A. M., or 2 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT A BARGAIN—2,000 acres of Wisconsin land, finely located; all well timbered and good farming land. Apply to FERRIS & BEATTY, No. 65 Warren-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 78 SIXTH-STREET, two stories with attic; lot about 22x91 feet, having gas and Croton water improvements; price, $6,500. Apply to MOTT, MURRAY & HARRIS, 20 Nassau st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-CLASS three-story house, with all conceivable improvements, either with or without the furniture. Apply to JOHN H. HARNETT, No. 62 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—THE country mansion of the late Garret Green, deceased, situated in Elizabeth, New Jersey, with about 16 acres of land under high cultivation, great variety of grafted fruit trees among which are about 160 pear trees, shade trees, shrubbery, flowers, &c.; superior garden, all the beds bordered with boxwood and arbor vitæ, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, and other garden fruit, in great abundance. The situation is the highest and healthiest portion of the town. The house is 36 by 36 and 23 by 50, erected in the most substantial manner, and has all the modern improvements. The first and second floors contain 15 rooms, (large,) and numerous pantries, closets, storerooms, bath-room, with hot and cold water, and water-closet; 6 rooms in attic; house warmed throughout with best hot-air furnace; marble mantels and marble washstands, with water introduced on all the floors; a good cemented cellar under the whole house; range in kitchen, copper boiler, sinks, &c.; out-buildings in good order, and consist of a large barn, two carriage-houses, crib, poultry-house, gardener's cottage, shop and ice-house. Distance one hour from New-York, per boat or rail. Commutation $55 per year. For further particulars, apply to EDWARD GREEN, Executor, corner of Horatio and West sts., or to G. B. WHITTLESEY, No. 208 Broadway, or at his real estate office, Elizabeth, New-Jersey.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR sale his residence, situated in the village of Kinderhook, Columbia County, containing five acres of land, with a new modern brick cottage dwelling, built and finished in the best manner by days' work, under the immediate supervision of the owner, for his own occupancy; has bathing-rooms, range, hot and cold water, &c. Upon the premises are all the necessary out-buildings, excellent kitchen garden, large orchard of apples and pears, and well stocked with every variety of choice fruit—all in perfect order, and adapted for a gentleman's residence, being one of the most desirable and complete residences ever offered. Omnibuses connect at Stuyvesant with every train upon the Hudson River Railroad, and at Kinderhook upon the Harlem Railroad. For further particulars, apply to T. BAILEY MYERS, Esq., office of the 6th-av. Railroad; T. R. JACKSON, Esq., Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York; or to the subscriber, upon the premises. P. S. HOES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDing House at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the depôt and steamboat landing. The house and out-buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best localities, with the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to
THOS B. CODDINGTON, No. 76 Broad-st., New-York.

CANANDAIGUA, NEW-YORK.—THE PRIvate residence of Isaac Pierson, deceased, situated on Main-st. in the beautiful village of Canandaigua, New York, is now offered for sale. The house is large, having four fine rooms on each floor, with suitable back buildings. There are about ten acres of land connected with it, embracing a good orchard and garden. Its location is one of the most desirable in the village. Any further information can be obtained by applying personally, or by letter, to GIDEON GRANGER, Canandaigua, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT JAMAICA, L. I.—THE LATE residence of John C. Smith, deceased; the house and buildings are modern, and have gas, furnace, cooking-range, &c.; the place is in complete order, has fine garden, a well of superior water, and is well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, and within a few minutes' walk of the railroad depôt. Will be sold low. Apply to W. H. VANDERVEER, No. 150 Front-st., New-York, or O. P. LEECH, Jamaica.

RAVENSWOOD FOR SALE.—THIS ELEgant country residence is on the Connecticut River, 4 hours from New-York, and is situated on the skirts of a beautiful grove, on an eminence commanding an extensive and delightful prospect. The buildings are of stone, 2½ stories high, containing all the modern improvements, handsomely frescoed and finished in the very best style. As much land may be had as desired. Will be sold very low, on easy terms. Address
F. W. RUSSELL, Portland, Conn.

TO LET—AT SALISBURY MILLS, ORANGE County, a cottage house, partially furnished; has four rooms on first and second floor, good cellar and kitchen, with well and rain water on the premises; a good garden and handsome lawn. Only nine miles from Newburgh, and three minutes' walk from the Branch Erie Railroad Depôt. Rent only $150 for six months, or $200 per year. Possession immediately. Apply to RICHARD CALDWELL, on the premises, or to JOSEPH TINKHAM, No. 77 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY—The handsome suburban residence of Joseph Van Vleck, Esq., on Walton-av., West Morrisania, ¼ of a mile west of Melrose Station, Harlem Railroad; house 40x40, built in the best manner, and filled in with brick; grounds comprise 23½ lots; land high; fine prospect; good water; no nuisances; location healthy; society select, and place altogether desirable. Apply on the premises, or to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—A FINE place, pleasantly and desirably located, within eight minutes' walk of the railroad depôt, with ten acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, handsome and convenient cottage house, barns, out-houses, &c., in complete order; about three acres as lawn and garden, both beautifully laid out, and well supplied with almost every variety of large and small fruit, shade, and ornamental trees. Apply to F. E. DURKEE, 161 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—IN EAST MORRISANIA, A BASEment and two-story house and one acre of ground; the house contains 11 rooms, built in a good manner for the owner's use; carriage-house and a good well of water; yard ornamented with fruit trees, and a fine view of the surrounding country; will be sold cheap. For terms inquire at Lawrence Moulding Mill, 2d-av. and 53d-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT RYE NECK—One hour's ride from New-York by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, a half a mile from the Mamaroneck Depôt; there are about 2 or 3 acres of land handsomely laid out in lawn garden, &c., and well supplied with all kinds of fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT at Tubby Hook, on the Hudson River, between 210th and 211th sts., three minutes' walk from the depôt. House large and convenient, with water, gas, &c.; grounds containing two and three-fifths acres, in terraces, lawns, &c. For particulars apply to A. R. VAN NEST, No. 50 Warren-st., or WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO., No. 94 Front-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—2½ MILES FROM the depôt, an elegant Italian villa, with all the necessary outbuildings and ten acres of land. The house is new, large and furnished with all the modern conveniences, and commands a view of both banks of the river for fifty miles. Stages may be had at the depôt at all times. Apply to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, in the City of Elizabeth, N. J., within two minutes' walk of the railroad station; lot 81x200 feet; house modern, and in complete order; trains every hour; terms easy. Inquire of A. G. CRANE, No. 50 William-st., New-York, or of J. B. MERTON, No. 156 Broad-st., Elizabeth.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.—The above property is offered for sale, or will be leased to a desirable tenant for a term of years, together with about seventy acres of land adjoining, in lawn, meadow, pasture and woodland.

Belmont Hall is situated on the summit of Schooley's Mountain, near the Mineral Spring, two miles from the Morris and Essex Railroad, and a few miles from the Central Railroad, N. J. The house will comfortably accommodate 250 guests; is furnished throughout in the best manner. On the premises are ten-pin alleys, billiard saloon, laundry, ice-house, stables, &c. Possession on 1st April, or before.

For further particulars inquire of
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 20 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Depôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

YONKERS.—ON BELL-PLACE, FOR SALE OR to let, a first-class new brick house; 12 large rooms; finished with all the modern improvements; lot 75x150 feet; four minutes' walk from the depôt, and commanding a splendid view of the river and village; price $9,000; rent $650. Apply to F. S. MILES, No. 206 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A LARGE DOUBLE two-story brick house and barn, and one acre of land stocked with fruit trees; 8 minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt, Fishkill. Apply to Mr. J. TAYLOR, Fishkill Landing, or address Box No. 349 Post-office, Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A DESIrable country residence; a large and commodious house, with orchard, large garden, fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, at the premises, near the depôt.

SING SING—WILL BE SOLD AT A GREAT BARgain, a fine brick house, stable, ice-house, and six acres of ground; fine fruit; splendid view; 10 minutes from depôt. Must be sold, owing to owner going West. Full particulars of W. L. SEYMOUR, Auctioneer, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No 5.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 1½ MILES east of the Hudson River Railroad station and steamboat landing at Hastings, and 3½ miles north of the railroad station at Yonkers. For particulars apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank Building, corner of Dey and Greenwich sts.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD—A STONE cottage house, with stable, garden, &c., and a pasture lot in addition if required. The house is a roomy one, and on the stage route, near the steamboat landing. Possession from the 1st of April. Apply at No. 196 Water-st.

SING SING.—A SPLENDID RESIDENCE, WITH outbuilding, finely situated, five minutes' walk from the depôt; splendid view; water throughout. Also three small cottages. Full particulars of W. L. SEYMOUR, Auctioneer, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

STATEN ISLAND, NEAR VANDERBILT'S LANDING.—Cottage and nine lots of ground. House has hot and cold water, bath, &c. Must be sold, and is offered at half its value. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, Auctioneer, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No 5.

TO LET AT ORANGE, N. J.—TWO HOUSES, one entirely new, with about one acre of ground, suitable for small families, and convenient to depôt. Inquire of A. D BALDWIN, No. 64 Wall-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A FARM OF 100 acres, together with stock and hay, utensils, &c., three miles east of Bedford Village, Westchester County, 47 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. Land rolling and well watered, 15 acres wood land, the balance under high state of cultivation; abundance of fruit, and 900 young and thrifty apple trees in their fourth year; large lawn in front of house, well shaded with fruit and other trees, and all necessary out-buildings. If not disposed of at private sale, will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, March 6, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises. Large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to G. W. MILLER, Bedford; HAINES BROS., corner of 2d-av. and 21st-st., or on the premises.

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT AT STRATFORD, CONN.—For sale on Long Island Sound, midway between Stratford and Bridgeport, a farm and country seat of great beauty, containing 225 acres, most of which is highly cultivated. Buildings, including mansion, &c., are commodious and numerous. A fine brook, from springs, runs through the place, and the entire farm is well watered; location very desirable; views of the Sound extensive. The place is well worthy the attention of parties looking for a country residence, easy of access, and in a congenial and healthful neighborhood. Terms, one-half cash, one-half on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-street.

FOR SALE.—1,000 ACRES OF FARMING LAND, with house and barn, for sale on Long Island, having a half mile front on the Long Island Railroad, possessing peculiar advantages for the cultivation of grass and grain. A portion of it well adapted to the growth of cranberries. Water abundant and pure; 64 miles distant from New-York. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FARM IN NORTHERN OHIO (UNINCUMBERED) FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—One of the best dairy farms in the State, containing 216 acres, with 40 milch cows. It is 1½ hours' ride from Cleveland by rail. For particulars, inquire at No. 293 Henry-st., Brooklyn, from 8 to 10 A. M., or after 4 P. M. JOHN M. HOOD.

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR RAHWAY CITY, N. J.—Forty acres good land, on which is a good two-story brick house, 40 feet square; a delightful situation. Would exchange for good City property. Inquire of M. L. MARSH & SON, No. 150 Greenwich-st., or WM. H. JAQUES, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND—30 miles from Brooklyn, of 30 acres; also, six lots at Green Point. The above will be sold low or exchanged for improved City property or for a large farm near the City. Inquire at No. 321 Grand st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AN EXCELlent fruit and dairy farm, of 157 acres, 30 miles from New-York, *via* New-Haven Railroad; spacious mansion and outbuildings, with view of Sound; fish-pond, choice fruit, &c. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty st.

TO LET.

TO LANDLORDS
AND OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE.
JOHN KAVANAGH,
REAL ESTATE BROKER AND HOUSE-AGENT,
No. 778 Sixth-avenue,
can let to first-class tenants one-half the Island of Manhattan—in houses—at rents from $500 to $1,000 a year.
REFERENCE:
Townsend Vanburen & Co., No. 180 Broadway, N. Y.
Dennistown Rich & Brewster, No. 17 Dey-st., N. Y.
B. R. Staats, No. 233 Pearl st., N. Y.
Clark & Scofeld, No. 7 Platt-st., N. Y.
B. W. Lowber, No. 61 Wall-st., N. Y.
Wm. H. Leggett, Esq., No. 9 East 16th-st., N. Y.
Crystal & Donohue, No 226 Pearl-st., N. Y.
Jordan L. Mott, No. 264 Water-st., N. Y.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 167 BROADWAY.—Houses let, Loans negotiated, &c. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

TO LET.—THE CHEAPEST HOUSES IN THE CITY.—From 1st May, 2 of that fine block of houses foot of Murray Hill in 2d-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Nos. 623 and 625. They are brick fronts, 3 stories high, with brown-stone basements, high stoops, counter cellars, sandy and dry; replete with every convenience of the best modern houses, such as saloon parlors and dining-rooms, with statuary marble mantels, marble mantels throughout; also, baths, copper boilers and range. Rent only $600. These houses are built about 3 years, and will be put in perfect order, painted, &c., to a good tenant. Merchants or others doing business on the east side of Peck-slip, or other parts of the City, will find no inconvenience, as the 2d-av. cars pass every 3 or 4 minutes, and 3d-av. every 2 minutes from Astor House to 37th or 38th sts. Apply at the residence of the owner, No. 141 West 11th-st., 2d house west of 6th-av., from 2 to 4 or from 6 to 9 P. M.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 28 SEVenth-av., between 12th and 13th sts.; contains all the modern improvements and very handsomely located. Also the dwelling part of house No. 79 12th-st., N. W. cor. of 6th-av., well adapted for two families or for a boarding-house, containing 16 rooms. Also to let, the small house S. W. cor. 7th-av. and 12th-st., No 10. Apply at the office, No. 248 Greenwich-st., between 12 and 4 o'clock.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FIRST-CLASS FREE-stone front house in South Brooklyn, for two years from May next; it is handsomely furnished and in perfect order, and will be rented at a fair price to a responsible family who will pay promptly and take proper care of the premises. Address HOME, Box No. 4,055 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL STORES.—THE stores Nos. 100, 102 and 104 Spring-st., 66 feet 8 in front by 66 feet deep; excellent basements under the whole; all connected by large arches; four large vaults in front; very desirable premises for a house doing a large business. Will be leased for three years from the 1st of May next. Apply to the occupants.

A LARGE ROOM WITH STEAM POWER TO LET—Several small rooms; 2 large basements in Fulton and Gold sts., with power; also, 2 floors at No. 142 Fulton-st., 25x68 feet; 4 rooms 20x30; possession immediately; well lighted and low rents. Apply to A. FREEMAN, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.

VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET OR LEASE—The dwelling part of the building No. 747 Broadway. There is a large back building covering the whole lot, and the premises are very desirable for a large millinery place, or other business purposes, connected with a residence for a family.

TO LEASE—FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS, THE premises known as Pewter Mug, situated in Frankfort-st., in rear of Tammany Hall, 28 feet front and rear by 114 feet deep. For particulars, apply to M. E. COWN, No. 203 Henry-st., or JAS. H. THORNE, No. 34 Elizabeth-st.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—The four-story building No. 11 Park-row. The premises will be altered to suit a good and responsible tenant. Apply to Messrs. LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, No. 133 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 283 Hudson-st., now occupied for a dry goods store, and well adapted for that business, having all necessary fixtures. For further particulars apply to W. H. ROOME, No. 186 West 21st-st.

TO LET—A NEW FOUR-STORY FIRST-CLASS English basement dwelling-house, No 291½ West 18th-st., with all the modern improvements, front and rear stairways. For particulars inquire at No. 58 Broadway.

TO JEWELERS AND PENCIL-CASE MAKERS, who may want a good factory, with steam power. Those are the finest shops in town, situated at No. 97 Cliff-st. Apply to the jeweler on third floor.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 29 DEPEYSTER-ST., between Front and South. Apply to H. AIKMAN, No. 89 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE TWO COMMODIOUS STORES, Nos. 330 and 332 Washington-st., suitable for wholesale grocers. Apply to JOHNSON & LAZARUS, No. 110 Front-st.

TO LET—THE LOFTS OF STORE NO. 56 BEEKman-st.; offices in store No. 110 Pearl-st., corner of Old Slip. JOHN W. TOWT.

TO LET.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STOry and basement brick dwelling, with saloon parlors and extension, gas, bath, water closets, wash tubs, range, Ridgewood water, &c., No. 42 President-st. Rent $350. Apply at Arctic Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS FROM MIDDLE OF April, a completely furnished three-story house in 21st-st. To a desirable tenant it will be rented at a low price. It will not be let except to a private family without children. For further particulars address Box No. 1,688 Post-office.

WATER FRONT ON HUDSON RIVER TO LEASE.—Lots fronting on Hammond-st., Bank-st., West-st., and 13th av., with bulkhead and water front on the Hudson River to lease, suitable for lumber yards, coal yards, or for manufacturing purposes. Apply to C. S. GROOT, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO LET—A FACTORY 46 BY 100, FOUR STORIES and cellar, well lighted, formerly used for a piano-forte factory, situated at Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st.; will lease for a term of years. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 26th-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 94 East 16th-st., near St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, being a most genteel and pleasant location. Apply to E. AUERBACH, No. 7 Gold-st., up stairs, from 1 to 4.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE NEW building No. 267 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for Banking, Insurance, Brokers, Lawyers, Jewelers, Architects, &c. Apply on the premises to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 7.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining 30 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. GILHOOLEY, No. 73 Nassau-st.

TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER—A ROOM 60x60 feet; and, also, smaller rooms in the new building corner of Bank and West sts. Possession given 1st February. For particulars apply to JULIAN BOOK, No. 17 Park-place.

TO LET—THE 4-STORY BRICK HOUSE, NO. 71 West 27th-st., sixteen rooms, gas, bath, &c. Rent only $650. Can be seen from 2 until 3½ P. M. Inquire in the store No. 77 same street, three doors below.

TO LET—FOUR LOFTS OF THE MARBLE-front building No. 80 Beekman st., fronting on Cliff and Beekman. Apply at RUSSELL & ERWIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, on the first floor.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 53 Stanton-st., consisting of six rooms with gas, and sewered, near the Bowery; hours from 12 to 3 o'clock; rent $325.

TO LET.—THE STORE AND HOUSE NO. 15 3d-av., opposite the Cooper Institute; will be put in order and made to suit a good tenant. Inquire of J. DODGE, No. 10 Warren-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE STABLE IN TWENTIETH-st., between 1st and 2d avs., suitable for livery purposes. Will be leased for a term of years. For further particulars apply to JOHN FOSTER, 149 East 18th-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 61 BROADWAY, FIRST floor, basement, cellar and sub-cellar, 42x200 feet. Possession 1st May. Apply to
HEWLETT & TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling-green.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS STORE NO. 157 PEARL st., next to the corner of Wall. Possession 1st May. Apply to HEWLETT & TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling-green.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF A FIRST-class house to a small family, or man and wife preferred. Address TAYLOR, stamp window, Post-Office.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st; large rooms, and engine 1,000 horse power. Also, large lot of machinists' tools for sale.

STORE TO LET—NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET, OCcupied for leather and findings for the last five years. Also, workshops in the rear to let. Inquire in the office of the type foundry of P. C. CORTELYOU.

STORE TO LET—NO. 30 FRANKFORT-ST., 90 feet deep; might be used for mechanical business. Apply to E. O. JENKINS, at No. 26 Frankfort st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER ON Canal st. near Broadway, to let by JOHN GANDU, No. 162 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, CONSISTing of man, and wife and child, (little girl of six,) a small cottage, or part of a house, in which there is but one other small family, (quiet people, and owner or lessee preferred,) up town, near the line of the 2d or 3d av. Railroad, or in Williamsburgh, or any other suburb within one hour of the foot of Houston-st., East River. Possession required by the middle or last of April. Address RUS, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, IN GOOD ORDER, in a genteel neighborhood, for a small family; rent $400 to $450; location west side, between 22d and 42d sts.; none need answer unless prompt pay is considered an equivalent to fair rent. Address Post-office Box No. 2,420.

HOUSE WANTED TO LEASE—FOR THREE years, a medium size, with modern improvements, between 20th and 35th sts., Lexington and 7th avs., with privilege of purchasing. If lease is effected a commission will be paid. Address ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

STABLE.—WANTED TO HIRE, A GOOD, LARGE brick stable, with cellar underneath, to accommodate 20 or 25 horses. It must not be above 35th st. Address STABLE, Station D, Post-Office.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE OIL-PAINTINGS.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a collection of fine ancient and modern oil-paintings, just arrived from Europe, and never before exhibited in this country, comprising fine landscapes, marines and interiors, and several very fine Scriptural and historical pieces, by
TENNIERS, REMBRANDT,
WYNANT, LAIRRES,
SCHAAP, SMETS,
NICOLIE, TENKATE,
and others. The paintings are now on exhibition, with catalogues.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 49 LUDLOW-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 27, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Isaac Dayton, Esq., Referee, the two-story brick house and lot No. 49 Ludlow st., west side, between Grand and Hester-sts.; lot 25x87.6. Maps and particulars at No. 35 Wall-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON SIXTH-AV. AND ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
SIXTH-AV.—Two lots west side, near 42d-st.
SIXTH-AV. AND ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH-ST.—Northeast corner, six lots.
Maps at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. J. KEELER & Co., Auctioneers.
MAGNIFICENT SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock precisely, at No. 52 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of drawingroom, chamber and diningroom furniture, bronzes, vases, statuary, piano-forte, rosewood suites, &c.; also, basement and kitchen furniture.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
CHESTATEE HYDRAULIC COMPANY.—150 shares of the stock of this Company will be sold by ADRIAN H. MULLER at the Merchants' Exchange, on SATURDAY, Feb. 25, on account of whom it may concern. R. McDONALD,
Executor of S. Livesey, deceased.

RUDDEROW, JONES & Co., Auctioneers
AUCTION NOTICE.—RUDDEROW, JONES & CO. will sell at auction, at No. 29 Park-row, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, a quantity of Ready-made Clothing, suitable for the coming season, by order of assignee.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BUSINESS MEN WITH $1,500.—THE advertiser having one half interest in a well-established cash business in the City of New-York, having business which necessarily obliges him to be in other parts of the country, offers very rare inducements to any man of energy to embark in a business which promises very large profits and is pleasant and permanent. The best of reference given as to the man who remains and as to the quality of the business. Any man who is qualified, and having the above amount, by calling at No. 133 Nassau-st., Room No. 7, will find it worthy of investigation.

$1,500.—A PARTY WHO CAN FURNISH this amount of capital, and has had a number of years' experience in business in New-York, wishes to purchase an interest in a good and permanent paying business. One which will occupy the time of the advertiser. The best of references given and required as to men and business. Address H. C. H., Post-office Station D, for four days, with real name and business, which will be treated confidentially.

$15,000.—THE ADVERTISER, HAVING this amount, engaged in their business, would take a partner (special preferred) with $10,000 to $15,000 cash, to enable them to extend their operations; the business (manufacturing one staple article only) is highly remunerative, and being done exclusively with importers and first-class City jobbers, is free from risk, and presents an opportunity seldom offered for safe investment. Address, with real name only, W. H., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

$10,000 PER ANNUM CLEAR PROFIT by operating the most extensive and richest iron mines in America. A good business man with $2,000 will receive (¼th) one-fourth of all profits secured. Address or call on OWNER, Room No. 2, No. 117 Nassau-st., without delay.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.—The entire stock of gentlemen's furnishing goods in the store No 1 Astor House, corner of Vesey-st.; also, the large plate-glass windows, shelving, counters, counter-cases, looking glass, &c.; a rare opportunity for a person about commencing a similar business. The above will be sold at a great sacrifice as it must be sold before the first of May, to close the concern.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND good will of a provision and smoking establishment. The store is located in a central position and has the facilities for doing a large and lucrative business. The ice house (now filled) is capable of containing from 130 to 140 hogsheads. Apply at No. 75 New Canal-st., before 10 o'clock A. M.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A PHYSICIAN WHO IS desirous of going to the country on account of sickness in his family, would dispose of his practice in an adjoining city, together with office fixtures, on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 166 Chambers-st., from 10 to 11 A. M.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF AN old established grocery doing a good cash business, with a cheap rent. Apply at No. 84 Cannon-st., New-York.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS
AT EVERDELL'S.
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as a good cook; she understands cooking in all its branches; is a good meat and pastry cook; also a good baker of bread and biscuits; understands all kinds of preserves. The best of reference from her last employer. Call at or address No. 2½ 6th-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer, by a Protestant young woman; is a good baker and an excellent laundress; or would do chamberwork and fine washing, or as first-class waitress. No objections to the country. Has good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as waitress or chambermaid; would have no objection to take care of children; thoroughly understands her business and has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 286 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation to do general housework; will be found willing and obliging, and can do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small family. Wages, $7 per month; City only. Call for two days at No. 22 East 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, STEADY woman, a situation as first-class cook; she understands her business perfectly; is competent to make bread and pastry of all kinds. Can come highly recommended; is paricularly neat and economical. Apply for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as nurse and plain seamstress; can be well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 176 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCed and faithful servant, as good, thorough cook and washer and ironer or general servant; is neat and economical in her duties, and for truthfulness and honesty can be most highly recommended. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st. Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN woman, a situation as first-rate cook; can cook in the French and American manner; is a good baker. Would prefer a private family. Inquire at No. 125 Stanton-st., back room, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, to do light chamberwork and sewing, or take charge of children and sewing; willing to travel. Apply at No. 121 West 27th-st., first floor over the store, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS BY A Protestant young woman, who perfectly understands her business, French fluting, &c. Wages $10 per month. Has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 62 4th av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 86 3d av., in the hosiery-store, between 12th and 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT and industrious girl as seamstress, and, if required, to assist in chamberwork. Can give five years' reference from her present place. Apply at No. 263 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as cook, chambermaid, waitress, laundress, or to do general housework. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUAtion in a private family or respectable boarding-house; understands her business in all its various branches; best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 181 1st-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITuation as nurse; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth, or would do chamberwork and waiting; has three years' reference from her last situation. Call at No. 222 West 21st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS waitress; has the best of City reference from where she has lived three years. None need apply but a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 7th-av., one door from 26th st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation to do general housework, and wishes to have her daughter with her, a child 8 years of age; has good City reference. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 91 West 16th-st., in the rear, 2d floor.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, A SITUation as housekeeper in the family of a widower; best testimonials given and required. Address H. D. M., No. 379 Fulton-st., near City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT nurse, with the best of City references, wants a situation in a respectable family; no objections to the country or to travel. Inquire at No. 13 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, BY one who thoroughly understands her business by experience; first-class City reference. Apply at No. 323 1st-av., in the grocery, between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as good cook, washer and ironer in a private family; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 178 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST RATE cook. Understands her business thoroughly. Willing to assist in the washing. First rate City reference. Apply at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to do chamberwork and light washing; has good City reference. Call at No. 54 University-place.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help, to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

TO GROCERS.—WANTED, BY AN ACTIVE American man, aged 30, a situation in a first-class retail grocery; is well acquainted with the business, a good buyer, &c.; has done business for himself till lately; is strictly honest, and every way trustworthy. Best of references as to above will be given. Any person in need of such help, and could pay $10 per week, will find this a rare opportunity. Address ALEXANDER, Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER WHO UNDERstands his business thoroughly, in all its departments; one who has lived in first-rate situations in England and in this country, a married man, with a very small family, and first-rate City references; only a place where there is a range of glass will be accepted. Address GARDENER, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family or boarding house, or would take care of an invalid gentleman; is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of references. Inquire at No. 609 Broadway, in the drug store, or No. 3 Garden row, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av., for three days, for J. O. N.

WANTED—A FARMER'S SITUATION, BY A Scotchman, married; the advertiser is a thorough practical farmer; has had an extensive experience in farm operations, both in this country and in Scotland, and is capable of conducting and managing a farm of any extent. For further particulars, inquire at W. ELLIOTT'S seed store, No. 31 John-st., New-York, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHMAN, as coachman or coachman and gardener; understands the care and treatment of horses, and is a careful driver and good plain gardener, as his certificates will satisfy; has no objections to City or country. A note addressed W. S., Mr. Bridgeman's Seed store, No. 876 Broadway, or Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for three days, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable Protestant man who perfectly understands the treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has thirteen years' experience in the care and treatment of horses; is perfectly sober and trustworthy, as his testimonials will fully prove from his last employer in this City. Address M. R., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, WHO thoroughly understands his business in the culture of hot-house grapes and of the cold grapery, stove and green-house plants, and flower and kitchen garden, and all the other branches of horticulture. Address SCOTCHMAN, for four days, at Mr. Reid's seed-store, No. 807 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 26 YEARS OF age, a situation as bookkeeper; is thoroughly competent, having had over 11 years' experience; can refer to present employers; salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address H. E. H., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young man, as waiter in a private gentleman's family; he is thoroughly competent in his business in every respect; has excellent City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 East 20th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED.—A SCOTCHMAN WANTS A SITUAtion as gardener; is married; is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; can procure good recommendations from former employers. Apply to J. Y., at A. Reid's seed store, No. 867 Broadway, all this week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman, a situation as groom and coachman; one who thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to country; can produce the best of City reference. Address J. P., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, SOber man, as groom and coachman; is a good driver and thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has no objection to City or country; has good reference from his last place. Address C. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FARMER'S SITUATION, BY A practical man; the best of recommendation given as to capability, integrity and sobriety. Address T. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A BOY, 18 YEARS OF AGE, from the country, a situation in a wholesale grocery store. Address W. C. P., Nox No. 1,119 N. Y. Post-office.

TO WHOLESALE CLOTH HOUSES.—A salesman, who can influence a first-class trade of $15,000 to $20,000, desires a situation. Address L. M. O., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

TO WOOL MANUFACTURERS.—A FIRST-class blue and fancy dyer, of technical experience, is desirous to make an engagement.
H. L. WARNER, Hartford, Conn.

TO ENGRAVERS.—A LAD, 16 YEARS OLD, wants to learn the trade. Apply or address to G. H. LADLEY, No. 561 2d-av., New-York.

FARMER, GARDENER, FLORIST AND GRAPE GROWER.—A foreman's situation wanted by a Scotchman of long experience in such capacity. Inquire of C. M. SAXTON, No. 25 Park-row, till March 1.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single man; is of good habits, with good references; he understands the business in all its branches—graperies, greenhouses, &c. Can be seen until engaged at Prof. MAPES' seed-store, corner of Beekman and Nassau sts., or Mr. BRIDGEMAN'S seed store, corner of 18th-st. and Broadway. Address E. P. E.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A young man competent in every respect, and can produce first-class City reference from his last place, where he has lived for several years; no objection to going to a good place in the country. Address COACHMAN, Madison-square Post-office, for three days, or Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an unmarried man who has had nine years' experience as first-class driver in this city; is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment, as his references will show; has no objection to going in the country. Address E. H., at Trainor's saddlery establishment, No. 694 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A single man, who thoroughly understands the management of hot and cold graperies, greenhouses, and peaches under glass; has lived several years near Boston, in some of the best places; can furnish good reference from his last employer. Address S. O. M., at Thorburn & Co.'s, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single man of long practice and experience in this country; he thoroughly understands his business in each and all the departments of his profession; unexceptionable City reference. Address GARDENER, Morrisania Post-office, Westchester Co., for one week, which will be promptly attended to.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—STRONG, ACTIVE BOYS, FROM 14 to 16 years of age, who reside with their parents or guardians to assist in the wholesale dress department. Apply, by letter, with name and reference as to character, &c., to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF ABOUT 18 YEARS of age—one living with his parents—writing a good hand, and who can come well recommended. None other need apply. Address M. BANKER, office of the *Courier and Enquirer*.

WANTED—AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERmaid, one who knows how to do her work in the best manner, and who can refer to some respectable family in the City, with whom she has lived a year or more. None others need apply. Call at No. 34 West 20th-st., from 11 to 12 o'clock, on Saturday morning.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED middle-aged woman as nurse; none but a Protestant having the best of City references need answer. Apply at No. 50 West 14th-st., between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 12.

WAITER WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE MAN who can produce good references as to character and capability may hear of a desirable place by applying at No. 35 University-place, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M. and 5 and 7 P. M.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman to do the general housework, cooking and washing of a small family near the City. Call at No. 47 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., New-York City.

WANTED—A GARDENER WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business in all its departments. A married man preferred. Situation on the Hudson. Address, with particulars, Box No. 724 Post-office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A MANTILLA house; one who understands the business and can influence cash trade. Address, stating particulars, B., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WAITER IN A small family. Apply, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., at No. 50 West 14th-st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A good plain cook; one who is a first rate washer and ironer. Apply at No. 181 West 32d-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 21ST-ST., near 6th-av., will let, with board to a gentleman and wife, (without small children,) a large, well-furnished front room, and a smaller room connected on 2d floor; house has gas, hot and cold water, and heated throughout. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife or two or three single gentlemen, with a suite of rooms on third floor, can be had with a New-England family residing at No. 43 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.; house has all modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom, or a single furnished room, with gas, bath, &c., to let to a single gentleman, in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st. References required.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—AT NO. 26 Willow-st. three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry; a pleasant room, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES board for himself and sister, with a private family, living in a quiet, pleasant street. Full board for the lady. Address, stating terms, locality, &c., F. H., Box No. 120 *Times* Office. Undoubted references given.

PLEASANT ROOMS IN A PRIVATE FAMily to rent, to two or three single gentlemen; bath, gas, &c.; breakfast if desired; only a few steps to the stages or cars. References required. Inquire at No. 691 Broadway, dry goods store.

AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY, OF GOOD education and refinement, engaged in teaching prefered, may have board at No. 31 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; family private, with all the comforts of a home.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—AT NO. 89 CLINton-place, 8th-st., a furnished room on the second floor, to a gentleman.

FAMILY SEWING.

OUR LADY READERS.
Mad. MARTENSE, of Paris, desires to inform the ladies of New-York that her establishment combines three distinct departments, viz.:
DRESSMAKING, unsurpassed in style and finish.
UNDER CLOTHING in all its variety.
GENERAL FAMILY SEWING.
And that while everything made is warranted to please the most fastidious in every respect, her charges are more moderate than can possibly be afforded by establishments with more restricted business and facilities. The utmost dispatch and most rigid adherence to punctuality will always be observed.
Able assistants, speaking French, English, German, and Spanish, always in attendance. References to best families in this City.
Sewing Machines and Operators sent into families by the day or week. MADAME MARTENSE,
No. 189 Greene-st., two doors north of Bleecker.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S CITY AND COUNTRY
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY,
No. 41 Park-row—N. Y. Times Building.
Merchants wishing to extend their business should
ADVERTISE
NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST.
Every facility is offered for this purpose by J. H. & Co. For promptness and reliability they refer to Raymond, Wesley & Co., publishers of this paper.

IT IS NOT TOO MUCH TO SAY,
SINCE ALL, OLD AND YOUNG, AFFIRM ITS TRUTH, viz: That PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE will preserve infallibly the growth and color of the hair, if used two or three times a week, to any imaginable age. Perfectly, restore the gray, cover the bald with nature's own ornament, the hair; make it more soft and beautiful than any oil, and preserve the scalp free from all disease to the greatest age. Statesmen, judges, attorneys, doctors, clergymen, professional men and gentlemen and ladies of all classes, all over the world, bear testimony that we do not say too much in its favor. Read the following, and judge:
HICKORY GROVE, St. Charles County, Mo., Nov. 19, 1857.
PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Some time last Summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.
Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative; we did so with little hope of success, but to our surprise, and that of all our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can, therefore, and do hereby recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair.
We are, yours respectfully,
GEO. W. HIGGINBOTHAM,
SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.
PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: My hair had, for several years, been becoming prematurely gray, accompanied by a harshness which rendered the constant application of oil necessary in dressing it. When I commenced using your Hair Restorative, about two months ago, it was in that condition; and having continued its use till within the last three weeks, it has turned to its natural color, and assumed a softness and lustre greatly to be preferred to those produced by the application of oils or any other preparations I have ever used. I regard it as an indispensable article for every lady's toilet, whether to be used as a Hair Restorative or for the simple purpose of dressing and beautifying the hair. You have permission to refer to me all who entertain any doubt of its performance of all that is claimed for it.
Mrs. C. SYMONDS.
CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 10, 1857. No. 114 3d-st.
WELLINGTON, Mo., Dec. 5, 1857.
PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: By the advice of a friend of mine, who had been using your Hair Restorative, I was induced to try it. I had the fever, some time last May, and nearly every hair in my head came out. Now my hair has come in a great deal thicker than ever it was. Nothing but a duty and sympathy that I feel to communicate to others that are afflicted as I have been, would induce me to give this public acknowledgment of the benefit I have received from Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. Yours respectfully, A. E. JACOBS.
The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.
O. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire railing establishment,) and No. 114 Market st., St. Louis, Mo.
And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

A PRIZE.—MME. DEMOREST'S PRIZE MEDAL Hoop Skirts cannot slip on the springs or get out of order, and are cheaper than the cheapest, combining elegance, economy, and great durability. No. 375 Broadway, No. 389 Canal-st., No. 260 Bowery, No. 119 8th-av., No. 244 Grand-st.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WELL-seasoned billiard-tables, made in the best possible manner, and at reasonable prices, will be found at the PHELAN BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTORY, Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York. Every article connected with the trade at the lowest rates.

MEDICAL.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

These medicines have now been before the public for a period of 25 years, and during that time have maintained a very high character in almost every part of the globe for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are well known to be infallible:

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind; FLATULENCY, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor, and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.

COSTIVENESS, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days.

FEVERS of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction in others.

The LIFE MEDICINES have been known to cure RHEUMATISM permanently in three weeks, and GOUT in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

DROPSIES of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder. They operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of GRAVEL.

Also WORMS, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.

ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus which even slight colds will occasion, and which if not removed becomes hardened and produces these dreadful diseases.

SCURVY, ULCERS and INVETERATE SORES, by the perfect purity which these LIFE MEDICINES give to the blood and all the humors.

SCORBUTIC ERUPTIONS and BAD COMPLEXIONS, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions.

The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of SALT RHEUM, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. COMMON COLDS and INFLUENZA will always be cured by one dose, or by two even in the worst cases.

PILES.—As a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this City, that the former proprietor of these valuable medicines was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of THIRTY FIVE YEARS; and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the *Materia Medica*. He however at length tried the medicine which is now offered to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

FEVER AND AGUE.

For this scourge of the Western country these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these medicines is permanent—TRY THEM, BE SATISFIED, AND BE CURED.

BILIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

General Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Diseases of Females—these medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description: King's Evil, and Scrofula, in its worst forms, yield to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable medicines. Night Sweats, Nervous Debility, Nervous Complaints of all kinds, Palpitation of the Heart, Painter's Colic, are speedily cured.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.

Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of Mercury, will find these medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system all the effects of mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla. A single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

WM. B. MOFFAT, M. D., Proprietor, Moffat Building, No. 335 Broadway, New-York. For sale by all druggists.

THE BOOK TO BE READ BY MEN WITH damaged and broken-down constitutions resulting from over-excess and indulgence, is *Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches*. It treats on the diseases of both sexes and their cure, by use of "TRIESEMAR." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal-st., New-York. Price, 25 cents. Dr. BARROW can be consulted at his residence, No. 194 Bleecker-st., from 11 to 2, and from 4 to 8 daily, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and at No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

LOUISVILLE ARTESIAN WATER.
THE BEST
ALTERATIVE
IN THE WORLD.
It stimulates appetite and digestion, and gives immediate relief to the stomach and head after eating or drinking too freely.
For sale by all druggists, and by S. T. THOMPSON, Agent, No. 618 Broadway.

PROGRESS VERSUS ROUTINE.
QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,
Patented Aug 30, 1859,
Is the only remedy for consumption and all kinds of coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.
Also,
QUERU'S JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, (patented,)
To be had of the inventor, No. 135 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

DR. R. COBBETT MAY BE CONSULTED with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. From a long and extended practice of over 27 years in the above specialty, and at his present location, he can safely promise to all who may stand in need of medical or surgical assistance a radical cure, no matter of how long standing. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have been unfortunate in the selection of a physician, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. See his diplomas in his office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chambers.

"MEDICAL COMMON SENSE."—DR. E. B. FOOTE, the author of this popular book, returns to his resident office at Saratoga Springs the 1st of May. Let no one who has a difficult disease of long standing fail to consult him at once. Thousands of supposed incurable cases have been cured by his medicines and electricity. He gives no minerals. He is effecting miraculous cures in this City by his common sense practice. Winter Office No. 546 Broadway, (next door to Dusseldorf Gallery,) New York. Consultation free. Office hours from 1 to 6 P. M. Invalids at a distance can consult him by letter. His Book will be sent by mail postage paid, to those who remit $1. Address as above.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhea and debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. ☞ Separate consulting rooms.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED—AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. Pamphlets, fully explaining the contents of the book, free.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, IS A regularly-educated physician, wholly devoted to the speciality of private and female diseases. His remedies are prepared from a life spent in the great hospitals of Europe, and a more extended practice than any other living physician. Dr. WARD alone can restore you sound. Consult him at No. 483 Broadway. He charges moderate, and tenders advice free. In female diseases he is a skilled physician and adviser, and warrants relief in all cases. Hundreds of ladies are monthly cured by his efficacious and infallible treatment.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs; arranged that patients never meet. Consultation gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Ladies' circulars enclosed letter form on receipt of four stamps. Office address No. 96 West 24th-st., New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A VICTIM.—Designed for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c; supplying, at the same time, the means of self-cure, by one who has cured himself, after having been put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by enclosing a post-paid, addressed, envelope.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES—Married and single, in health or disease.—Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo., cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for the unequalled Paris and London treatment of private diseases are at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., and on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 7 to 9. Treatment by mail and express also.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

$25,000.
FULTON COUNTY (ILLINOIS) BONDS
FOR SALE.
They bear 8 per cent. interest, payable annually on 1st of July in each year, at the American Exchange Bank, in this city. They are guaranteed to be strictly legal in every respect, and a first-class security.
ALSO:
$20,000 SCOTT COUNTY (ILLINOIS) BONDS.
Interest at the rate of 7 per cent., payable semi-annually, on the 1st of April and 1st of October in each year.
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS, &c.,
Issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South America, &c., &c.

HANNIBAL AND St. JOSEPH RAILROAD BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received until Saturday, the 25th instant, at noon, for the sale to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund, of $22,500 worth of the Mortgage Convertible Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, dated July 1, 1858, and payable 25 years after date. Proposals may be addressed to H. H. HUNNEWELL, Boston, and indorsed "Proposals to Trustees."
H. H. HUNNEWELL, SIDNEY BARTLETT, H. P. KIDDER, } Trustees.
Boston, Feb. 2, 1860.

SEXTON & WAINWRIGHT, STOCK BROKERS, NO. 37 WILLIAM-ST.—STOCKS, BONDS and all current SECURITIES, BOUGHT and SOLD at the New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and London Stock Exchanges, and at private sale.
Branch office, No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st. Collections made through READ, DREXEL & CO. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.'s Foreign Bills from £1 upward. A. D. WILLIAMS, Agent at Branch Office.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, Letters of Credit, or Circular Letters, of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 Pine-st., New-York, Feb. 13, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A STOCKHOLDERS' DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors,
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Feb. 8, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF KINGS.—LOB FRANKFELD against FREDERICK BOOSS and KATE or CATHARINE, his wife, Poleat C. Thompson, Dennis Priest, Benier V. Mooney, Jacob D. Woodruff, Andrew B. Grey, William G. Boardman, James A. Gray, Siberia Ott, William B. Reed, Ezekiel R. Thompson, Edward Green, John J. Glover, Henry L. Parsons, Edward Stone, John B. Nichols, D. S. Voorhies, James Hopkins, Daniel N. Hopkins and Jarves Irwin.—Amended summons for relief—(Com. not ser.)—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings aforesaid and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 140 Broadway, in the City, County and State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 7, 1859. WILLIAM VENVILL,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 140 Broadway.
The amended complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, City of Brooklyn, in said County, on the 7th day of November, 1859.
WILLIAM VENVILL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
34-law6wF* No. 140 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the revised statues, FISHER AMES FISHER, insolvent. Notice first published Jan. 5, 1860, creditors to appear before Hon. Samuel Garrison, County Judge of Kings County in the State of New-York, at the Chambers of said Judge, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, County and State aforesaid, on the 19th day of March, 1860, at 10 A. M. JOHN G. ARBONA, Attorney for Insolvent, No. 48 Wall-st., New-York. ja. 6-law10wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William Mitchell, No. 62 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 9, 1860.
EDWARD E. MITCHELL, WILLIAM McMURRAY, GEORGE G. BYRON, } Executors.
f9-law6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his residence, No. 42 West 17th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 8, 1859.
s8-law6mF* DANIEL O'CONOR, Executor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON LANDS AND PLACES will meet on MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. All persons interested or having business with said Committee, will please appear without further notice.
TERENCE FARLEY,
F. J. A. BOOLE,
J. H. BRADY,
Committee on Land and Places.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH will meet on MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. All persons interested or having business with said Committee, will please appear without further notice.
TERENCE FARLEY,
MICHLEL TUOMEY,
GEORGE STARR,
Committee on Public Health.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Finance of the Board of Aldermen will meet at Room No. 8, City Hall, on TUESDAY, Feb. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M. All persons having business before the Committee will be present at the above-mentioned time and place, without further notice.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, GILBERT M. PLATT, GEORGE STARR, } Committee on Finance.

NOTICE.—THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812, and the Widows of Veterans, rich and poor, will call at the Bounty Land Office, No. 4 City Hall-place, near to corner of Chambers-st., and have their claims made for the use of clothing worn out, lost or destroyed in the war of 1812, '13 and '14, the time being extended to 1st March next. Col. H. RAYMOND, Agent.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the IVth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, March 5, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work, heating with hot-water furnaces, and painting necessary for the erection and completion of a new primary school-house on the lots Nos. 71, 73 and 75 Oliver-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Heating," and "Proposals for Painting." Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties, with an affidavit attached, stating their willingness to guarantee the faithful performance of the contract to be entered into by the person or persons offering the proposal, and none others will be considered. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
EDMUND J. KELLY, CHAS. J. DOUGHERTY, EUGENE SHINE, JOHN SHEA, EDWARD M. MORRIS, } Building Committee.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of H. S. LANSING & CO. has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.
H. S. LANSING,
A. P. BALDWIN,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1860. B. B. LANSING.

The subscribers have purchased the entire interest in the business of H. S. LANSING & CO., and the American European Express in the United States, and will continue the business as before, under the name of AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO. AUSTIN BALDWIN,
A. P. BALDWIN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between Henry Farnam, Thomas C. Durant and Charles W. Durant, under the firm name and style of FARNAM & DURANT, has been this day dissolved, by mutual consent.
HENRY FARNAM,
THOMAS C. DURANT,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1859. C. W. DURANT.

DR. COOPER, NO 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
FARE $3 TO ALBANY.
On and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge, 8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 6:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 12:30 and 5 P. M. For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Dépôt.
For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Dépôt.
For Millerton 3 P. M., from 26th-st. Dépôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M., mail; and 3:30 P. M., express; (connecting with N. Y. C. R. R.) Returning, will leave Williams' Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M. White Plains, 5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton, 5 A. M. Millerton, 7 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M., mail, and 4:10 P. M., express train.
The 9 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express train connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroad. Baggage checked for the Mail and Express trains corner White and Centre sts., from 7 to 8:15 A. M., and from 1 to 2:40 P. M.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.
The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st. daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations. Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4 and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON MID-DAY EXPRESS TRAIN, *via* SHORE LINE.—Leave New-York, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12:15 P. M., and arrive at Providence at 7:30 P. M. and Boston at 9 P. M.
Leave Boston, from dépôt of Boston and Providence Railroad, at 11:10 A. M., and Providence at 12:35 P. M., and arrive in New-York at 7:30 P. M.
Through without change of cars.
F. J. CALHOUN, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATON TOWN, LONG BRANCH, SQUAN, &c., *via* steamboat ALICE PRICE. Leave Murray-st. wharf Feb 17, 2 P. M.; 18, 1½ P. M. 20, 5½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; 21, 5 A. M. 22, 5½ A. M.; 23, 6 A. M.; 24, 6½ A. M.; 25, 7 A. M.; 27, 7½ A. M.; 28; 7¾ A. M.; 29, 8½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank 2½ hours after the boat leaves New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Newburgh Express, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Leave foot of Cortlandt st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3:40 P. M. for Piermont and Suffern; 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Piermont. Leave Suffern at 7 A. M., and Piermont 6:45, 8 A. M., and 2:10 P.M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Schraalenburg, Nyack, New-City and Haverstraw.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4, and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S
PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
No. 11 West 27th-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
On Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or College. School quarters begin Nov. 29, Feb. 6, and April 6.

MISS RUSSELL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—This school is located at Greenfield, Mass., a town on the Connecticut River, which in climate and scenery is unsurpassed; it is also accessible by railroad from all directions. There are two terms in the year, the first beginning Sept. 16 and ending Feb. 2, the second beginning Feb. 24 and ending July 13. The course of instruction embraces, in addition to the common and higher English branches, the French, German and ancient languages. A native French teacher resides in the family, and French is made, as far as possible, the language of the school. Circulars, embracing terms, references, &c., may be obtained at the office of J. Russell & Co., No. 89 Beekman-st., New-York, or by application to Miss Russell, in Greenfield.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Thirty-eighth Semi-Annual Session on April 5. With a large corps of permanent professors, ample cabinets, and apparatus, the finest gymnasium in New-England, and other rare facilities for physical training; in a location celebrated for its beauty and salubrity, it presents unrivaled advantages for female education. To graduates of other schools, some of whom are always in attendance, the institute affords opportunities for acquisitions to almost any extent in the fine arts and modern languages. For circulars address the principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

A GERMAN LADY HAVING SOME LEISURE time, would take a few pupils in the French and German languages. She is desirous of forming conversational classes for married as well as single ladies, which method she has found very successful to beginners, in acquiring the proper accent of a language. Address, with name and residence, Miss W., Box No. 87 *Times* Office.

CORRECT PRONUNCIATION OF FRENCH IN TWELVE LESSONS.—The subscriber being occupied in giving instruction in the French language, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, to a family residing in Madison-av., who are going to Paris, would like a few more pupils in that vicinity, on the afternoons of the same days. Address, by note, LOUIS GENTIL, No. 341 Pearl-st.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 346 BROADWAY, New-York, and No 609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Competent teachers for schools and families can be obtained. Parents supplied gratuitously with information of the best schools. References—Faculties of Rutgers and Amherst Colleges, Hon. Henry Barnard, and others. Wanted, teacher of French and music. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

$33 50 FOR FOURTEEN WEEKS' BOARD AND TUITION.—The Spring term of the Fort Edward Institute begins March 22. Superb brick buildings for ladies and gentlemen. Fare from New-York $2 50. Address for circular, Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—NO. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON.—Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

A LADY, A THOROUGH MUSICIAN, would be glad to devote a few hours daily to teaching music, or French (acquired in France:) she is also capable of instructing in all the branches of an English education. Address AGNES, Post-office, Brooklyn.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. Classics, French, German, Spanish, Mathematics and English. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway, S. E. cor. 16th-st. Circulars at the School.

A HOME AND INSTRUCTION FOR A FEW children, in a private family, where they will receive the most careful attention and the most tender treatment, may be heard of by application to HOME, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

MUSIC.—A LADY WELL EXPERIENCED IN teaching the piano, and having a few vacant hours, would like to have a few more pupils to instruct at their residences. Apply at No. 27 Perry-st.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS—WANTED, A PARTNER IN an established boarding-school for young gentlemen near the City. He must be a gentleman of good address, a good disciplinarian, a graduate of an American college; of a Christian or moral character; or, if preferred, would dispose of the entire interest in the institution. A line addressed to BOARDING-SCHOOL, Box No. 111 *Times* Office, with real name, qualifications, experience, reference, &c., will be confidentially treated.

WANTED—A FRENCH PROTESTANT LADY AS resident governess in a family living about 8 miles from Philadelphia, to take the entire charge and education of two little girls, 8 and 6 years old; must be a proficient on the piano-forte, and capable of giving thorough instruction in French and English. Best references required. Address HUGH DAVIDS, Tacony Post-office, XXIIId Ward, Philadelphia.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF A FAMILY GOING to Europe, a lady perfectly competent to teach English, French and music, would take an engagement as daily governess. For further information apply at No. 31 West 20th-st.

AN ENGLISHWOMAN OF EDUCATION and experience in teaching, whose present engagement will shortly terminate, wishes to meet with another situation in a family or school. Address E. C., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

PAINTINGS.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF DISSOLUTION of partnership a very fine collection of Oil-Paintings, richly framed, will be sold at private sale, all together or separately. Apply at No. 13 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., near Greene, where they can be seen.

SHIPPING.

IN ADVANCE OF THE U. S. MAILS!
OLD MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS
AT
PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
REGULAR DAYS 5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH.
On MONDAY, March 5, at 2 P. M.,
The North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch the splendid Steamer
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Commander,
For ASPINWALL DIRECT and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamer
GOLDEN AGE,
J. T. WATKINS, Commander,
AND PROCEED DIRECTLY TO SAN FRANCISCO.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.
For passage, apply at the office—over the gate, on the wharf at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.
N. B.—Letters to all parts of California will be taken by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s and Freeman & Co.'s Expresses by these steamers.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander.
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $65 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail March 31.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, March 17, at 12 o'clock, M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KAUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
Leaving every twenty days from each port.
Steamship QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.
This well-known and splendid steamer will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, Feb. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45, North River. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board on presentation of clearance. Freight received on 21st inst. For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO.,
No. 38 South-st.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
The new and first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad for Richmond and Petersburgh.
Freight to Norfolk, six cents per foot; to Petersburgh, eight cents per foot, and proportionate rates.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....................$130
Second Cabin Passage.................. 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....................$112
Second Cabin Passage.................. 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Millar,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch,
SCOTIA, (new building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 29.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 14.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wed'day, March 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 28.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 4.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wedn'day, April 11.
NIAGARA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'ay, April 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
Will leave Pier No. 12 North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship R. R. CUYLER, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., SATURDAY, Feb. 25, at 3 P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans $39 75; Mobile, $35; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $2?; Montgomery, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta $21; Macon, $21; Augusta, $17 50, also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight, 10 cents per foot. Insurance, one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH CAROLINA, PORTSMOUTH, NORFOLK, CITY POINT, AND RICHMOND.—The steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will receive freight for the above places on Friday and Saturday, at Pier No. 13, North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Norfolk or Portsmouth, 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; to Richmond, 8 cents. Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MOUNT VERNON, F. C. SMITH Commander, will leave pier No. 12 North River, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Passage, including state-room and fare, $7 50.
Freight 8 cents per foot and proportionate rates.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT AND ORIENT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 35 East River, foot of Catherine-st., for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 9 o'clock in the morning.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

150 WATER-ST. A CARD. 150 WATER-ST.
The present occupants of our former store, No. 176 Water-st., refusing us the privilege of having our sign of removal at their door, we are obliged to walk a man carrying a big double sign, indicating our removal to No. 150 Water-st., in front of said store. In resorting to this means we must also state to our friends and the public, that we are the sole agents for T. A. Jalics & Co.'s, in Pesth, celebrated Hungarian Wines; that no other house in the United States can import them, and that we continue to sell these wines at No. 150 Water-st., 150 WATER-ST. GROSSINGER & WIGAND.

RARE OLD BRANDIES,
CHOICE MADERIA AND SHERRY WINES,
FINEST BOURBON & MONONGAHELA WHISKIES,
HAVANA CIGARS,
Constantly on hand, and for sale by
S. S. WYCKOFF & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
No. 104 Murray-st.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO., COGNAC,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS.
PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.
Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 25 feet.
These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.
For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply personally, or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

5,000 TONS FORGE PIG IRON OF A superior quality for sale, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to the LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL COMPANY, No. 46 Exchange-place.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low price, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MACHINERY.

STEAM AND WATER GAUGES FOR SALE.
BOURDON'S METALLIC STEAM GAUGES.
BEAUMONT'S do. do. do.
WATER GAUGES of the
AMERICAN WATER and ALARM GAUGE CO.
DUSTIN'S LOW WATER ALARM.
These instruments are of a superior description. Those interested are invited to call and examine.
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 BROADWAY, N. Y.

SILK MACHINERY FOR SALE.—COMPLETE machinery for throwing about 200 pounds of silk a week, all in the best order, is offered for sale at 60 per cent. on its original cost. This machinery is of the latest style, and has been in operation for six months only. It can be seen by calling on S. NEWMAN, No. 39 William-st., Newark, N. J.

CRUCIBLES—FOR MELTING BRASS AND steel, very superior quality, of all sizes, for sale by WALLACE & BULKLEY, Corner of Albany and Washington sts., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SAPPHO—GAZZANIGA.
NOTICE.—The season positively closes on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 29, after which the Company leaves for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.
Positively the last week of the opera, and only night of GAZZANIGA.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, at 8 o'clock,
GAZZANIGA'S FAREWELL APPEARANCE.
And only night of Pacini's Opera of
SAPPHO.
GAZZANIGA, STRAKOSCH, BRIGNOLI, FERRI.
In the course of the evening will be performed, for the second and last time,
THE GARIBALDI RATAPLAN,
Grand national Italian march, composed by Signor Muzio. It will be sung by
GAZZANIGA, COLSON, STRAKOSCH,
BRIGNOLI, STIGELLI, FERRI, AMODIO,
SUSINI, JUNCA.
All the second parts, full chorus and orchestra.
Between the first and second acts,
GRAND OVERTURE IN E,
Expressly composed for the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society by Signor MUZIO.
On SATURDAY, Grand Combination and Farewell MATINEE. All the three Prima Donne will appear:
MISS PATTI,
GAZZANIGA, COLSON.
This, the most powerful attraction ever offered, will comprise the entire Opera of LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR, the fourth act of LA FAVORITA, and the second act of DER FREYSCHUTZ.
SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 26,
Admission 50 cents,
Grand Sacred Performance of
IL POLIUTO.
The great success of the Oratorio given on Sunday has induced the Directors to give another performance on
SUNDAY, Feb. 26,
When will be performed Donizetti's
IL POLIUTO,
COLSON, STIGELLI, AMODIO.
MULLER, QUINTO, FULL CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Admission, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
On MONDAY—MARTHA. Miss PATTI will make her first appearance as Martha, in which character she will make her début in London in the Spring.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GALA MATINEE.
SATURDAY—Last Matinée of the season, at 1 o'clock.
All the three Prime Donne appear:
PATTI—GAZZANIGA—COLSON.
STRAKOSCH, BRIGNOLI, STEGELLI, FERRI,
SUSINI.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
DER FREYSCHUTZ, LA FAVORITA.
Admission $1. No reserved seats. Doors open at 12.
A great crowd being expected, ladies are particularly requested to buy their tickets in advance. They may be had at all the principal ticket offices, principal music stores and hotels, and in Brooklyn at Prox's and Rose's.
SATURDAY MATINEE, the whole of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
PATTI. BRIGNOLI. FERRI.
The second act of Weber's celebrated
DER FREYSCHUTZ.
COLSON, STRAKOSCH, STIGELLI.
The highly dramatic fourth act of
LA FAVORITA.
GAZZANIGA (who on this occasion will appear for the last time prior to her departure for New-Orleans,)
STIGELLI. SUSINI,
ON SUNDAY—Admission 50 cents.
IL POLIUTO.
Colson, Stigelli, Amodio—Chorus—Orchestra.
On MONDAY—MISS PATTI in MARTHA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
THE
BEAUTIFUL SCOTTISH DRAMA,
BY
DION BOURCICAULT,
entitled
JEANIE DEANS;
JEANIE DEANS;
JEANIE DEANS;
OR THE
HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN,
which has proved
TRIUMPHANTLY SUCCESSFUL,
having been witnessed by
NINETY-SIX THOUSAND PEOPLE,
NINETY-SIX THOUSAND PEOPLE,
NINETY-SIX THOUSAND PEOPLE,
NINETY-SIX THOUSAND PEOPLE,
NINETY-SIX THOUSAND PEOPLE,
will be repeated on
FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
BEING THE
FORTY-FIRST AND FORTY-SECOND NIGHTS
Of its representation, with the following eminent cast:
JEANIE DEANS
BY
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON.
EFFIE DEANS
BY
MISS LAURA KEENE
Miss Macarthy............as............Madge Wildfire
Miss Mary Wells..........as..........Meg Murdochson
Mrs. Mark Smith..........as............Queen Caroline
Mr. Mark Smith.........as the.........Duke of Argyle
Mr. Charles Fisher........as...............David Deans
Mr. J. G. Burnett..........as....................Ratcliffe
Mr. H. F. Daly..............as.........Geordie Robertson
Mr. Leeson..............as the....Laird of Dumbiedikes
Mr. Levick.................as..................Reuben Butler
Mr. C. Peters..............as.....................Archibald
Mr. Henry.................as the..........Lord of Jusiciary
Mr. C. Wheatleigh........as the.....Counsel for the Crown
Mr. Dion Bourcicault...as the.......Counsel for Defence
Among the principal events depicted in this beautiful Drama are
GEORDIE'S ESCAPE,
THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE SISTERS,
THE MEETING ON SALISBURY CRAGS,
THE ARREST OF EFFIE,
EFFIE IN PRISON,
JEANIE'S SYMPATHY,
THE SISTER'S STRUGGLE,
THE TRIAL OF EFFIE DEANS,
JEANIE'S JOURNEY TO LONDON,
HER MEETING WITH ARGYLE,
JEANIE BEFORE THE QUEEN,
THE RISING OF THE POPULACE,
THE ATTACK,
THE DESTRUCTION OF THE TOLBOOTH,
EFFIE'S RESCUE,
JEANIE'S ARRIVAL,
THE PARDON.
Doors open at 6¾ o'clock.
Performances commence at 7¼ o'clock
The play terminates at 10¾ o'clock. Dress Circle Seats may be secured one week in advance. Balcony chairs 75 cents. Sofa Seats 50 cents.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SECOND MONTH
UNABATED
and
UNEQUALED SUCCESS!!
THE
DRAMATIC INTEREST, PLOT,
INCIDENTS, LANGUAGE,
SUPERB SCENERY,
MUSIC.............and.............EFFECTS,
Combined in the Drama
of the
POOR YOUNG MAN,
Continue to fill the Theatre with
NIGHTLY CROWDS.
SPECIAL NOTICE EXTRA.
It is respectfully announced that, for the accommodation of
THE PAYING PUBLIC,
The Free List of this Theatre,
THE PRESS EXCEPTED,
Must be
ENTIRELY SUSPENDED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½.
TO-NIGHT,
And Every Evening till further notice,
THE ROMANCE
OF
A POOR YOUNG MAN.
Adapted expressly for this Theatre by Messrs. Pierrepont Edwards and Lester Wallack.
PROLOGUE.
Manuel, Marquis de Champcey.......Mr. Lester Wallack
Doctor Desmarets (formerly of the French army)
Mr. Brougham
Louise Vauberger (formerly nurse to Manuel, now keeper of a lodging-house).....Mrs. Walcot
THE DRAMA.
Manuel, (stewart to M. Laroque)....Mr. Lester Wallack
Doctor Desmarets..............................Mr. Brougham
M. de Bevennes (a man of the world)..............Mr. Walcot
Gaspar Laroque (an aged man, formerly Captain of a privateer).......................Mr. Dyott
Alain (a confidential domestic)...................Mr. Young
M. Nouret (a Notary)..............................Mr. Levere
Yvonnet (a Breton shepherd)................Mr. C. Parsloe
Henri..Mr. Oliver
Louis...Mr. Coburn
Madame Laroque (daughter-in-law to Gaspar)
Mrs. Vernon
Marguerite (her daughter)......................Mrs. Hoey
Madame Aubrey (a relative of the Laroque family)....................................Miss Mary Gannon
Mlle. Helouin (a governess)..........Miss Fanny Morant
Christine (a Breton peasant girl).....Miss Fanny Reeves
Music by Mr. Robert Stoepel.
The Scenery entirely new by Isherwood.
Between the first and second acts a lapse of two months. Between fourth and fifth acts a lapse of some months.
Box Book open six days in advance.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 BROADWAY.
SAMEDI, 25 FEVRIER, 1860,
LE CLOU AUX MARIS.
Il faut qu'une porte soit ouverte ou fermée
Tambour Battant.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
COOKE'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.
LAST EIGHT DAYS OF THE SEASON.
THIS EVENING, (Friday,) Feb. 24, 1860, will be given the fifth representation of the
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
Being a graphic illustration of the celebrated interview between Henry VIII. and Francis I., and their Queens Claude of France and Catherine of Arragon. Including also the Gorgeous Processions, Tilts, Tourneys, Sword Combats, and other chivalric sports and exercises incidental to this magnificent piece.
To be followed by the distinguished riders
MLLE. ELLA ZOYARA,
In her immense Pirouette Act.
JAMES ROBINSON'S Somerset Horsemanship.
THE HANLON BROTHERS
In their terrific aerial gymnastic feats.
Besides a great variety of other performances.
To conclude with
THE MERRY SPORTS OF OLD ENGLAND.
A grand Matinee given on Wednesday and Saturday.
Boxes 50 cents. Orchestra chairs $1. Private boxes $5 and $6.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,
PALACE GARDEN. EVERY MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING. LARGEST COLLECTION OF ANIMALS IN THE WORLD. Elephant, Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Pumas, Bears, Hyenas, Civets, Wolves, Sacred Cow, Zebras, Lamas, Ostrich, Zebus, Ichneumons, Coons, Pecaries, Ant-eaters, Powees, Macaws, Parrots, Mexican Dogs, Pheasants, Vultures, Condors, Squirrels, Rabbits, Guinea-Pigs, Asses, Monkeys, Baboons, Doves, Rattlesnakes.

WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT?
As yet none can tell what it is, except that it is a living creature, of the most extraordinary and interesting description, just arrived in this City from the interior of Africa. Eminent physiologists are now endeavoring to classify it.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL PAINTINGS,
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
The return of the
COMIC MUSE
hailed nightly by
REFINED AND CROWDED AUDIENCES
with bursts of laughter and delight. While other theatres offer great attractions of the more solemn and sensation school, the Garden has become the home of
MIRTH AND GAIETY,
where, in the charming extravaganzas of
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
and a company unequalled for their ability in this character of performance, may be found a repast of merriment and vehement jollity, presided over by some of the brightest and most genial spirits on the stage.
Mrs. JOHN WOOD, Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND, Mrs. W. R. BLAKE,
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, Mr. T. B. JOHNSTONE,
MR. HARRY PEARSON, Mrs. J. H. ALLEN,
Mr. J. H. STODDART,
And the brilliant company of the Garden in
COMEDY,
MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA
AND
BURLESQUE,
EVERY NIGHT.
EVERY NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, THE 24TH,
will be presented the two-act comedy, received on its production Wednesday night with
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER,
Entitled
THE GOVERNOR'S WIFE,
with the following cast:
The Governor, Mr. J. H. Stoddart; Hickory Short, Mr. Jefferson; Captain Holystone, Mr. Pearson; Trevor, Mr. Davenport; Ned, Mr. Harrison; Mrs. Somerdown, Mrs. Allen; Letty Briggs, Mrs. John Wood, with songs and dances.
After which the musical extravaganza of
JENNY LIND,
in which Mrs. John Wood will give her celebrated
OPERATIC IMITATIONS.
Granby Gag.......................................Mr. Jos. Jefferson
In consequence of the pleasure afforded the last four evenings by the performance of Jenny Lind, and at the request of several of the warmest patrons of the Garden, the publication of the last edition of
IVANHOE
will be delayed for a few days.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
Positively the last nights
of
JENNY LIND.

SECOND ENGLISH CONCERT.
Mrs. MOZART, W. H. COOKE, and HENRY DRAPER'S
SECOND ENGLISH CONCERT
Will be given at
THEATRE FRANCAIS,
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 24,
Tickets 50 and 25 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. GEORGE CHRISTY'S great farce of the MUMMY.
GEORGE CHRISTY in his popular character of GINGER BLUE, with songs.
Mr. W. ARLINGTON in his great original special act of the LOUISA-ANNA FLING.
ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
In all its shades and phases.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 25 cents.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Between Hester and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 24.
The performance will commence with the drama of
WOLFGANG, OR THE WRECKER'S BEACON,
To be succeeded by
THE TWO HIGHWAYMEN.
THE FOUR LOVERS.

"DANCING JENNY"—STATUE BY CRAWFORD.
"EVE," By Angelini.
"DEAD PEARL DIVER," By P. Akers.
"EVANGELINE" and "BUST OF HAWTHORNE,"
By Miss Lander.
"FISHER GIRL," By Barbee.
Added to the
DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
No. 548 Broadway.
Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

HALL'S PICTURES,
AT THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
10th-st. near Broadway.
Open day and evening. Admission free.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THIRD WEEK OF the greatest and most successful production yet of THE CELEBRATED OCTOROON; or, LIFE IN LOUISIANA, repeated on every occasion to enthusiastic audiences, and WITNESSED BY TWENTY THOUSAND PEOPLE, with every demonstration of hearty approbation. This INTENSELY EXCITING AND DEEPLY AFFECTING DRAMA will be presented from the AUTHOR'S COPY, with ORIGINAL MUSIC, NEW SCENERY, NEW EFFECTS and a MOST EXCELLENT DRAMATIC CAST, FRIDAY, Feb. 24, in the EVENING, at 7¼ o'clock, in five brilliant acts and a variety of tableaux inferior to nothing yet seen in this country. AFTERNOON, at 3, the thrilling drama of EVELEEN WILSON. Wax statue of John Brown, Living Baby Anacondas and enormous Serpents, Living Kangaroos, Seals, &c., and beautiful Aquaria. Admittance, 25 cts.; children, 13 cents; parquette, 13 cents extra.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—CHERRY-STREET M. E. SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The Cherry-st. Sunday School will repeat their celebration in the M. E. Church, Cherry-st., near Clinton, on FRIDAY, the 24th inst. Exercises commence at 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Tickets procured for the 22d can be used on this occasion. If you come early, you can secure a good seat.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.
Will continue open until the 1st of June.

MUSICAL.

THE OVAL PIANO-FORTE,
(With the over-strung base,)
The most graceful in form, and the best-toned horizontal piano in the world.
The Driggs Piano Company, by greatly extending their facilities of manufacture and improvement in their machinery, are prepared to receive advance orders for these graceful and elegant instruments. The demand has heretofore been far beyond our ability to supply, and for most of the time during the last year we have not had an instrument of this peculiar style to exhibit. This is the original shape of the Driggs patent, or violin piano, and it closely approximates, not only in the principles of its construction, but in its shape, to the violin,—"the most perfect because the most responsive instrument in the world." The case is a vibratory shell, free from all strain of the strings, and the oval shape retains more perfectly the vibratory circles, sustaining the tones with wonderful purity, and making the instrument more responsive and perfect. Warerooms, No. 543 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
S. B. DRIGGS, Inventor and Patentee.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & Sons have been awarded Thirty-five Prize Medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
Also for sale:
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS,
For Parlors, Churches, Vestries and Lodges,
At Wholesale and Retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
Manufacturer of
THE OVER-STRUNG
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
Near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

A NEW INSTRUMENT.
TRIOLODEON Warerooms, No. 618 Broadway,
VAN OECKELEN & DUCKER, Patentees.
Highest Testimonials of
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS,
Large Silver Medal.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments. Sheet Music, Music Books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Marble Building corner Grand-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and office, No. 421 Broome-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusive of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

T. H. CHAMBERS, (FORMERLY DUBOIS & Stodart and Dubois, Bacon & Chambers,) Piano Manufacturer, Bible House, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., opposite the Cooper Institute.

ALBERT WEBER, NO 155 WEST BROADWAY, near Canal-st., manufacturer of Pianos, unequaled in sweetness of tone, touch and workmanship, warranted for 3 years, and sold at the lowest manufacturers' prices.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

SPORTING.

CHALLENGE TO ALL CREATION FOR THE LARGEST AND HANDSOMEST NEWFOUNDLAND AND ST. BERNARD BREED OF DOGS.—Plenty of pups of the same stock from two months to one year old; over distemper; pointers and setters on trial; watch dogs on trial; setter and pointer pups; bull-terrier pups of the purest breed; greyhounds, English and Italian, of the purest breed; King Charles spaniels and hunting spaniels. Also, all the choicest breeds kept for stock purposes. Particular attention paid to the treatment and cure of diseases of all kinds; no cure no charge; dogs boarded and trained; dogs cropped in the neatest manner. Gardner's Mange Cure, 37½ cents per bottle; cure for distemper, worms, fits and fleas. Address H. GARDNER, Nos. 1,374, 1,376, 1,378, 1,380, 1,382, 1,384, fronting on Broadway and 4th-st.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Travels and Trials of the National Guard.

THEIR TREATMENT AT WASHINGTON.

Speech of President [illegible].

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 23.

Hon. JOHN COCHRANE accompanied the officers of the Seventh Regiment to the President's House, and introduced them to the President and other officers of the Government.

The Seventh Regiment, this afternoon, preceded by companies in review, and, coming to a "front face," were exercised in the manual of arms by Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS.

The President, in the street, near the centre of the line, then addressed them:

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT:

COL. LEFFERTS, OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT: I cannot permit you to part from me without expressing, in a few words, my cordial thanks for your having graced the great occasion of yesterday. The military precision in your march, the admirable manner in which you go through your exercises, and the stout, hardy, noble and defiant look which you exhibit, show that in the day and hour of battle you would not be mere private soldiers, but that you would be in its very front. The occasion on which you came was a great occasion. The alacrity with which you obeyed the request of the authorities here ought ever to be highly commended. The Congress of the United States made provision for the erection of an Equestrian Statue to the Father of his Country. It was yesterday inaugurated, and through the rain, the mud and the inclement weather you appeared as if you had been on holiday parade, and we all thank you for the sacrifices you have made in doing us this honor. The statue was inaugurated. It was a national, not a municipal occasion. The statue was executed by the authority of Congress—it was inaugurated by Congress—and we thank you for your great and important services during the ceremonial. Who would not do honor to the memory and name of WASHINGTON? He is endeared to the heart of every American, and as long as the 22d of February shall come in each successive year, so long let it be a day of cherished patriotism in the hearts of all our countrymen. It is a day that ought ever to be remembered in our annals, and when the birthday of WASHINGTON shall be forgotten, liberty will have perished from the earth. Everything passed off admirably yesterday. The crowd was immense. The plaudits bestowed on the Seventh Regiment were enthusiastic. If there was anything to regret it was this—that none of the representatives of foreign Governments graced this commemoration. When you were here last, you had been a guard of honor for the remains of JAMES MONROE. He was a soldier, he was a patriot, he was a statesman, he was an excellent President. There was peace in his day. I trust there will be peace in the days of my successors. Storms have prevailed during my period, but I see the clouds breaking away, and I trust and believe that a new "era of good feeling" will ere long return. I will not detain you longer than to reiterate my thanks for the honor you have done us, and I am sure it will be a day recorded and impressed upon your memory, as one on which you have rendered good service to your country—a day in which you have stirred up the fires of patriotism in every breast. I thank you, gentlemen, thank you with all my heart, for this visit.

The Regiment, on the conclusion of the President's remarks, gave nine hearty cheers for him, which were participated in by the immense throng of spectators.

Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, in response to repeated calls, stepped forward amid the cheering, and delivered a complimentary speech to his "fellow soldiers of the Seventh." During his remarks he was frequently applauded, and was heartily cheered on its conclusion.

At a signal from the commanding officer, the Regiment and auditors gave nine enthusiastic cheers for the Union.

The Regiment then again broke into column, and again marched in review, with the band playing a quick march, and returned to their quarters. They left this afternoon in a special train for their homes.

THE SOLDIERS DISGUSTED WITH WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 23.

The New-York Military left here greatly dissatisfied with their reception and treatment, although our population remained standing in the rain five hours awaiting their arrival. When leaving the dépôt this afternoon some one proposed three cheers for Washington, which was responded to by groans from the "Seventh." Q.

THE REGIMENT IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 23—8 P. M.

The Seventh Regiment, National Guard, of New-York have just passed down Baltimore-street on their way to the Philadelphia Railroad Dépôt. They attracted the greatest attention, and left at 8½ P. M.

PROJECTED WELCOME HOME.

DETACHMENTS FROM THE SEVENTH, TWELFTH AND NINTH REGIMENTS TO FORM THE ESCORT.

A mass meeting of such members of the National Guard as were unable to accompany the Regiment to Washington was held, last evening, in the drill room of the Eighth Company. Ex-Col. DURYEA was unanimously requested to preside. Upon taking a count of those willing to join the escort, eighty members expressed their willingness to turn out, and enough more will go to swell the number to one hundred.

The detachment will be officered from the commissioned and non-commissioned officers still in the City, so that it is not at all improbable that, while our crack corps has furnished six hundred and fifty men to visit Washington, another hundred and fifty of the same corps will be on foot at 6 o'clock this morning to welcome home their comrades.

Col. BUTTERFIELD, of the newly-organized Twelfth Regiment, was present at the meeting by invitation, and by request read two dispatches which he had received from Col. LEFFERTS and Quartermaster WINCHESTER; both were to the effect that the Seventh left Washington at 4 o'clock P. M., yesterday, and would probably reach the foot of Cortlandt-street by 6 or 7 o'clock this morning. Upon being asked whether he would like to have the detachment of the Seventh join the escort under his command, Col. BUTTERFIELD said: "I should be not only willing, but happy, and highly honored, by your joining our escort, and since ex-Col. DURYEA will be under my command, he will disobey orders unless he commands the whole escort." This act of courtesy on the part of Col. BUTTERFIELD was received with loud demonstrations of approval, though ex-Col. DURYEA protested that the proceeding was "quite cool."

The Twelfth, Ninth and Seventh Regiment detachments will therefore form about 5¾ this morning, on Broome-street, and proceed to the foot of Cortlandt-street to receive the Seventh. A salute is to be fired on the arrival by the command of Capt. MCMAHON, Company F, Fourth Regiment Artillery, who have kindly tendered their services to Col. BUTTERFIELD for that duty.

THE CELEBRATION AT WASHINGTON.

THE INAUGURATION OF MILLS' STATUE—RECEPTION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD IN WASHINGTON—THE PROCESSION AND THE STATUE—ENTERTAINMENTS AND SERENADES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 23, 1860.

The inauguration of MILLS' statue of WASHINGTON, and of an increased good fellowship between those from different sections of the country who took part in the ceremonies attending it, filled the capital of the nation with martial sounds during the day yesterday, and with ebullitions of jubilation all night long. The programme of the day was carried out amid great difficulties, and, owing to the carelessness or oversight of those who had charge of the celebration, not entirely to the satisfaction of all concerned. Yet the great point which, like a bayonet fixed, sharp, gleaming and distinctive, stands forth preëminent in its degree of consequence with those who deem that their own integrity as citizens, and a desire to conserve the integrity of the Confederated States, are one and the same thing, has impaled the event through the centre and upholds it for the consideration of all, and incidental inconveniences are overlooked. The fraternization of the members of the Seventh Regiment, and others whom the occasion brought hither, with those who dwell here, and transient sojourners from the South, bears with it the symptoms of a healthy reaction in the disunion fever which the doctors of political public opinion,—empirics for the most part they have proved themselves,—have, of late, been consulting and disagreeing about. It is demonstrated that inter-sectional hospitality and not Congressional hospitals, in which tyros cut and slash away for their own advantage and not for their patient's sake, is what the nation needs,—a tightening of the bonds of union without any tarring either, and not an [illegible] of the [illegible] for the purpose of ascertaining whether the ligament is a cord or a cable, or whether a [illegible] runs all the way through it.

The National Guard, on arriving at Baltimore, was received very handsomely by the Baltimore City Guard Battalion, Major WARNER commanding, in whose ranks there were 103 men, and marched a mile and a half through muddy streets, from dépôt to dépôt.

The men had been traveling all night, be it remembered, and had neither slept nor breakfasted. Their knapsacks, too, chafed them; yet their parade fully sustained their well-earned reputation. They did not leave Baltimore until 9½ A. M. The Baltimore City Guard accompanied them to Washington, and on the route supplied them with a breakfast of sandwiches and other necessaries. It was noon when the train, which consisted of thirty-eight cars, reached Washington, and it was raining when it arrived. The soldiers formed in the mud and marched to their respective quarters, greeted by salutes of artillery. The Quartermaster, Mr. LOCKE W. WINCHESTER, whose duties in connection with the expedition have been exceedingly arduous from the outset, and performed with excellent judgment and praiseworthy industry, had telegraphed to the Congressional Committee which had charge of the celebration, the number of men that would go to Washington, and on behalf of the Committee it had been promised that the men should have "princely quarters" while in Washington. The efficient Assistant Quartermaster, WM. J. LAIMBEER, Jr., had proceeded to the city in advance to give the Committee more full particulars. Yet when, fagged and weary, the men prepared to take possession of their quarters, it was found that many were crowded together most uncomfortably, and one company, at first, was informed that there was no room for its members at the hotel to which it had been directed to repair. The Quartermaster, after considerable difficulty, succeeded in getting the company into comfortable rooms.

It was rumored when the National Guard marched into Washington at so late an hour in the day, that on account of the rain, the delay and the fatigue of the men, the procession and exercises would not take place till the next day. The regiment of course would have preferred that it should be so, but Col. LEFFERTS felt that it was not his business, but that of the Committee, to settle the matter, and told the latter that he felt bound to abide by their decision. The President was in favor of inaugurating the statue on the birthday of WASHINGTON, and to his views the Committee deferred; so the members of the regiment as speedily as possible ate their dinners, and then repaired to the open space in front of the City Hall, where the line was forming. The procession, which did not start till nearly 4 o'clock, was a very imposing one. The right was given to the United States Marine Corps, 150 strong, though by courtesy the National Guard should have had it. There were two companies from Baltimore in the line, and the several military companies of Washington, of course, were there. The President of the United States, with his mounted guard, (regulars,) followed the infantry in his own carriage, and the members of his Cabinet, members of Congress, and distinguished civilians and officers of the Army and Navy were in carriages behind him. You have already received by telegraph some account of the celebration and the addresses of Mr. BOCOCK, the President and Mr. MILLS. The site of the new statue is a place called "The Circle," very near the boundary line between Georgetown and Washington. The enclosure, which is circular, as its name imports, contains about an acre and a half of ground, is near the Observatory, and commands a view of the Potomac. Pennsylvania-avenue flows around it on either side, and several broad avenues radiate from it. It will become a place celebrated in the history of the city. The statue, which has already been described many times, is a work of art which, in my opinion, does great credit to Mr. MILLS. Its position is disadvantageous; it was designed that it should be placed on a much higher pedestal than that which underlies it, and many at first sight pronounced it faulty, who do not bear this fact in mind. The soldiers, on their arrival at "The Circle," surrounded it. The National Guard was stationed on the north side, embedded in a layer of mud. They should have been invited into the dry ground within the circle, into which the rabble were admitted. They did not remain until the ceremonies were over, but marched back to their quarters before the statue was unveiled. They needed a little rest after the fatigues of the night and day, but those who turned the crank of the day's proceedings seemed oblivious of this. Yet no one who saw them march down Pennsylvania-avenue, erect, with measured tread and broad company fronts, would have declared that they were fatigued. The National Guardsmen never behave so much like soldiers as when they are undergoing a little hardship. After the concluding remarks of Mr. MILLS with regard to his statue, the President returned to the White House, the soldiers to their quarters, and the people more slowly to their homes. The day will not be soon forgotten. Last evening the members of the Seventh Regiment were entertained by the Washington Light Infantry at the new Arsenal; and in the "still, small hours," they serenaded the Congressional Committee. This morning, at 9½ A. M., the President will review them in Pennsylvania-avenue. C.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A SUMMER DAY.—Everybody of classical reading knows that the job of expressing the sun around the earth once in twenty-four hours, was let out by the mythologists who had charge of the matter, to a very gentlemanly person by the name of Apollo. He has generally discharged his duty to the public with exemplary fidelity. Occasionally, however, the packages in his express chariot get sadly mixed, and he makes a mistake and delivers to us the wrong day. Yesterday one of these irregularities occurred. Whether or not the solar charioteer had imbibed too freely on the previous day, in honor of our illustrious *pater patriæ*, does not transpire. It is only known that for some cause or other, the inhabitants of this town, on opening the Municipal door to receive the usual auroral package, yesterday morning, found instead of a Winter day which was due, a bundle of beautiful, bright shining hours, that would reflect credit on an attempt of the riper end of April, or even of early May. Though the package was doubtless intended for a different destination, and only left with us by mistake, the temptation to appropriate its genial warmth was too strong to be resisted by even the proverbially tender conscience of honest New-York. Though all is not gold that glitters, yet yesterday was a golden day; one which reflected honor on Summer itself. No seasoning or flavor of spice was omitted to make its character complete. In the afternoon the usual shower of a Summer day came to perfect the illusion, and deceive terrestrials into the belief that the earth had really been hurried along already into the sweet vernal influences of the Pleiads. At sunset the clouds cleared away, and let in the last golden rays which blended the day into night. Such slips on the part of Phœbus as we have here recorded, may easily be forgiven; and we are not sure that an occasional repetition of the weakness may not even redound to his sublunary popularity.

BROADWAY.—Pandemonium is usually considered a very noisy place, sharing only with Bedlam a monopoly of din-typifying metaphors. But it would not be a remarkably bold undertaking to attempt to show that Broadway, under favorable circumstances, may vie with them both, in multiplicity, diversity, magnitude and duration of noise. The rattling of the endless procession of coaches and carts makes up the great quantum of sound, the boulders of noise, while the interstices are filled in with the clatter of hoofs, the shouts of coachmen, the commands of policemen, the scream of the news-boy, the howl of the orange-man,—"penny a-piece, shillin' a dozen"—the sound of whistles that imitate birds, the whir of glass rattles, the squeak of balloon trumpets, the fife-squeak and drum-roll of the inevitable target men, and the thump, rattle, squeak, screech, and creak of every noisy gimcrack that Yankee ingenuity ever devised, or noisy street-peddler ever peddled. And who ever passed through Broadway so early that the turmoil hadn't begun, or so late that it had died away? At open windows in quiet streets, deep in the night, the distant din comes on the breeze, softened to a drowsy hum that yet bespeaks its power, by the distance it has passed. The effect of this noise and excitement on those rural gentry who on entering or leaving a coach carefully close the door behind them, is to induce extra stupidity; while those daily accustomed to the din are stimulated even to intoxication by it. They walk the faster for it, think faster, work faster, live faster, and die faster. The hurry and bustle of the street are contagious; and even those who are strongest to resist, soon find that they are taken up by the current, borne along, and become a part of it. Yet with the omission of the mud, and the platoon of blacklegs drawn up between Spring and Houston streets, who would have Broadway different from what it is?

ANNIVERSARY OF A MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The Sigma-Gamma Fraternity—a Society organized in 1857 among the medical students of the University of New-York, and having for its object the discussion of medical subjects, and the general improvement of its members in medical science—held its third Anniversary last evening, in the Chapel of the University. Chancellor FERRIS presided, and a highly respectable audience was in attendance. After prayer by Dr. FERRIS, GEORGE T. ELLIOTT, M.D., an honorary member of the Fraternity, delivered a brief introductory address, in which he spoke of the duties and responsibilities of the members of his profession, and their need of that high intellectual culture and mental discipline which it was the design of this Association to furnish. He was followed by the regular exercises of the members of the Fraternity in the following order: Oration—"[illegible]," by C. C. [illegible], North Carolina. Oration—"Law of Progression," by C. S. DEGRAW, New-York. Oration—"The Student," by M. J. MOSES, Georgia. Essay—"Life and Death," by S. J. MORRISON, Virginia. Oration—"The Ministry of Physical Suffering," by D. B. ST. JOHN ROOSA, New-York. The orations were creditable productions, delivered with grace and received with *éclat*. The exercises of the evening were enlivened by excellent orchestra music.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE DANIEL FANSHAW.—The funeral services over the remains of this highly respected gentleman took place yesterday afternoon from the family homestead at Yorkville. More than four hundred persons assembled on the occasion to testify their respect for the memory of the deceased, a man greatly beloved by friends in every walk in life. Mr. FANSHAW was the oldest practical printer in this City, and the first printer of the American Bible Society, and to the time of his late illness was actively engaged in the printing and publishing business. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers for their late friend: Wm. A. Hallock, Wm. Forrest, A. Quackenbush, F. J. Austin, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Belloni, Geo. Bruce, Alex. McCotter. The services were very impressive, the address being given by Rev. Dr. Lord, of the Harlem Dutch Reformed Church, who was the officiating clergyman. Drs. Osgood and Chauncy, and Rev. Messrs. Botsford and Luke assisted. The remains were interred in the Second-street Cemetery, where the burial service of the Episcopal Church was read by Rev. Dr. Chauncy.

MEETING OF MASTER BAKERS.—An adjourned meeting of the master bakers of the City was held last evening, at No. 160 Hester-street. Mr. H. H. HAIGHT, a flour-dealer, was requested to act as Chairman, and Mr. HASSENDECK was elected Secretary. The Chairman explained the objects of the meeting, as near as he understood them. He proposed that a Committee should wait on Mr. HECKER, to ascertain his views, and when that Committee should report, that the bakers should sign a declaration of sentiments, to govern their actions touching their relations with Mr. HECKER. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we, the boss bakers of New-York and vicinity, will withdraw our patronage from all flour merchants who shall continue to purchase flour in any quantity, or of any description, from HECKER BROTHERS.

Resolved, That a Committee of two from each Ward of the City be appointed to procure signatures to the foregoing resolution, and report at the next meeting.

The Committee was appointed, and the meeting adjourned, to meet at the call of the Chairman.

COLORED PEOPLE'S REUNION.—There was a grand turn out of colored folks last evening, at the Assembly Rooms in Prince-street. The hour of assembling was 10 P. M. Three associations of colored people were represented; the "Independent Order of Love and Charity," the "Legal Rights Association," and the "H. Highland Garnet Tabernacle." The members were in full regalia, and with their fancy colored scarfs, blue and crimson sashes and grotesque aprons, presented a unique appearance. The women also wore regalia. After much marching and countermarching speaking commenced, Rev. HENRY H. GARNET taking the lead. Addresses followed by Rev. HENRY WILSON, Rev. J. B. SMITH, and P. S. PORTER. The speakers claimed that there was a growing respect for themselves among the colored population of the City, and that their white brethren were learning to respect their rights. The facilities afforded them for riding on the City Railroads—the Fourth-avenue Company only refusing them the privilege—were referred to. At midnight the party sat down to a supper, and did not adjourn until a late hour.

PRAYER FOR COLLEGES.—Yesterday being the third Thursday in February, was, in accordance with a custom prevailing for a number of years past in the Presbyterian and Congregational Churches, set apart as a day of prayer for American Colleges. In this City the various Presbyterian Churches united in service at Dr. PHILLIPS' Church, in Fifth-avenue. At 3 P. M. was the regular prayer-meeting, after which a discourse was delivered by Rev. Dr. HOGE, associate pastor of the Brick Church. He took no text, but portrayed vividly the temptations and dangers of student life at college. This meeting was largely attended. At a meeting held in the evening, Rev. Dr. GREENE, of the Princeton Theological Seminary, preached from Matthew xviii, 10—"Take heed that ye despise not one of these little ones." The sermon contained some interesting statistics, showing the relative number of pious students at college, and students not members of Evangelical Churches. The speaker was attentively listened to.

THE CITY ADVANCING MONEY TO THE STATE.—Until Monday last, the Comptroller of the State had for some time been sadly perplexed about sundry little bills, soon due, which, as the "Appropriation Bill" was not in a promising condition, he had not the means to meet. On that day, however, the Comptroller of the City and County of New-York found his Treasury sufficiently plethoric, as he judged, to warrant him in advancing to the State $200,000 on the following accounts: $100,000 on account of "State Tax," and $100,000 on account of "Common School Tax." And so with filial piety did the City assist that overbearing parent, the Commonwealth.

THE CONTESTED SEAT IN THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—The special Committee to investigate the claims of Mr. LENT to the seat occupied by Mr. BAKER, in the Board of Councilmen, met again yesterday afternoon, with the anticipation that it would be able to make up a report. Mr. BAKER, although often notified, had never attended any of the meetings, and it was thought he would not. But at the appointed time he appeared, not, however, to produce his naturalization papers, as had before been promised, but to ask for another week's delay to give him time to secure the attendance of witnesses. The Committee adjourned to Thursday next.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CAMPAIGN CLUB.—At the regular meeting of this organization, in Clinton Hall, last evening, Mr. BLUNT presented the report of the Committee appointed to consider the expediency of establishing Campaign Clubs in the several Assembly Districts, instead of in the different Wards. The report, which favored the proposed change, was accepted by the Club. Owing to the somewhat chaotic state of the meeting, the appointment of an Executive Committee was postponed to the next meeting. A resolution to attend the lecture of Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, on Monday next, having been adopted, an adjournment was had until Thursday evening next.

BILLIARD MATCH.—Several hundred admirers of the game of billiards collected at the establishment of KAVANAGH & FREEMAN, in Fulton-street, yesterday afternoon to witness five match games. Out of four games of 100 points between Mr. J. N. WHITE, of New-York, and Mr. C. BIRD, of Philadelphia, Mr. WHITE won three, his highest "runs" being 67, 69 and 57. Mr. BIRD won one, his highest runs being 37, 27 and 20. Mr. KAVANAGH then played a match of 200 points with Mr. WHITE, beating him sixty points, Mr. KAVANAGH's highest runs were 59, 49 and 41.

INEBRIATE'S FRIEND SOCIETY.—After an existence of two months—marked with constantly increasing prosperity—the Inebriate's Friend Society elected permanent officers last evening. The following is the official roll: President, B. B. DYER; Vice-President, NICHOLAS DUFF; Treasurer, E. FALCONER; Recording Secretary, G. T. HALL; Corresponding Secretary, J. E. SNODGRASS. These gentlemen, with those whose names are appended, constitute the Executive Committee: Messrs. Walford, Glover, Livingston, Austin, Williams, Rush, Gibson, Donaldson, Chatterton, Towsey.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS.—The anniversary of the Female Bible Union of the First Baptist Church is to be held, this evening, at the corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets. Rev. F. REMINGTON is to deliver the address. A meeting is to be held at Rev. Dr. THOMPSON'S Church, this evening, at which Mr. ROGERS, of Kentucky, will speak of the moral and religious wants of a very interesting portion of the population of that State.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Madame GAZZANIGA will make her farewell appearance to-night in PACINI'S famous opera of "Saffo." Mr. BRIGNOLI'S indisposition having come to an end, the performance is announced positively. All the admirers of the prima donna will rally to her support on this interesting occasion. We have had many good singers, but never one who could rival Mme. GAZZANIGA as a grand lyric *tragedienne*.

CONCERT.—The second concert of the series now being given at the French Theatre will take place to-night. An excellent programme is announced, and among the novelties are selections from WALLACE'S unpublished opera of "Lurline"—a work which will shortly be produced in grand style in London, and subsequently published here by Messrs. WM. HALL & SON.

Coroners' Inquests.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE NEW RESERVOIR.

MICHAEL TURNER, a laborer, while engaged at work upon the new Reservoir in process of construction at the Central Park, was instantly killed on Wednesday by the fall of a derrick used for hoisting tone. MICHAEL COLLINS, JOHN DULEN and CHARLES TOWNLY, three other laborers were also slightly injured at the same time. Deceased was an unmarried man. His remains were removed to his late residence in Ninetieth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, where an inquest was held upon them by Coroner GAMBLE.

A FATAL BLUNDER.

MRS. MARY MAEDER, a German woman, residing at No. 22 Clinton-street, died on Wednesday night in consequence of severe burns, received a week ago. Her sister was filling a lamp, when a child jostled against her, and caused her to spill the fluid on the table. It instantly caught fire, and Mrs. MAEDER sought to extinguish the flames with her apron, but instead of accomplishing her intention, the whole of her clothing was instantly in a blaze. Deceased was 29 years of age. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body.

Police Reports.

A SUSPECTED WIFE-MURDERER.

On the 30th ult., Patrick Conlan, a laborer, residing in Fiftieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, was apprehended on the complaint of his wife Catharine, charging him with having beaten her in a brutal manner, and afterwards with having dragged her over the rocks in front of their shanty. Justice CONNOLLY fixed the bail of the accused at $300, and John McGuinness, of Forty-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue, became his surety to appear for trial yesterday at the Court of Special Sessions. The case was accordingly called, but it appeared that Mrs. Conlan had died on the 10th inst., and, of course, as there was no complainant, it could not be brought to trial. McGuinness, however, said that he desired to be released from his bond, as the neighbors of the late Mrs. Conlan persisted in asserting that her death had been caused by her husband's brutality, notwithstanding the fact that an investigation into the circumstances of her decease by Coroner SCHIRMER, had resulted in a verdict that it was caused by disease of the heart. Under these circumstances the prisoner was committed to prison to await the result of an investigation which it is said Justice CONNOLLY will make into the case. The accused and his alleged victim are said to have been of intemperate habits.

ANOTHER NEW COUNTERFEIT.

Charles Hanlon, *alias* Whitmore, was apprehended yesterday on the complaint of Mr. Connor, one of the proprietors of the Volks Garten, in the Bowery, who alleged that the accused had passed on him three bills, which were counterfeits of the $2 issues of the Mercantile Bank of this City. Hanlon had an accomplice in the transaction but he escaped. The Police had been informed on Wednesday morning that an attempt would be made to put these worthless bills in circulation, and shop-keepers were warned to be on their guard. Wm. Smith, a boatman, was arrested for passing one of them at a drinking place in Howard-street, and James Palmer was also taken into custody on suspicion that he was a member of the gang of forgers. Six of the bogus bills, altered from a counterfeit on the Bank of Kent, this State, of the same denomination, were found in his possession. The prisoners were all held for examination.

A TREACHEROUS GUIDE.

Martha Ann Sudler, a young woman from Philadelphia, alleges that she came to this City in November last to seek a wandering sister. On the day of her arrival she formed the acquaintance of one Louisa Jones, who promised to assist her in her object. Instead of fulfilling her word, the woman, she asserts, conveyed her to a house of bad repute in West Broadway, kept by Sarah Perkins, a colored woman, where she has since lived an abandoned life. Having become weary of her lot, she applied to the Police to send her back to Philadelphia. On Wednesday night three officers of the Twenty-second Precinct entered the house and arrested the woman Perkins, with Louisa Bennett and Mary Willmot, two of her boarders. Justice CONNOLLY committed Mrs. Perkins for examination, on a charge of keeping a disorderly house, and sent the others to prison as disorderly characters.

A LADY BEATEN BY A THIEF.

While Mrs. Ann McAdam, a lady residing at No. 209 West Fortieth-street, was temporarily absent from her room yesterday morning, it was entered by one John McDermott, and upon Mrs. McAdam's return she found him engaged in overhauling her bureau, which contained a lot of clothing and $15 in money. She at once called for assistance and attempted to prevent the thief's exit, whereupon he seized her by the neck and gave her a number of blows in the face, disfiguring her frightfully. Meantime officers Cokely and White came to the lady's aid and accomplished the ruffian's arrest, recovering the money, which he had dropped before he reached the street. The prisoner was committed to prison by Justice OSBORN, to answer both for the larceny and the assault.

MR. RANNEY HELD FOR TRIAL.

Justice QUACKENBUSH, who for a week past has been investigating six charges of false pretences preferred by young German clerks against Mr. Adolphus Ranney, proprietor of a gift book store on Broadway, yesterday concluded his labors, and held the accused for trial in the sum of $1,000 bail on each one of the five complaints. Mr. Reynolds, father-in-law of the accused, became his surety. The papers were immediately sent before the Grand Jury.

A RECTIFICATION.

In noticing the arrest of a number of counterfeiters in last Monday's TIMES, Mr. James Dillon was mentioned as one of the accused parties. Instead of such being the fact, one Henry Pritchard is the alleged delinquent, and Mr. Dillon, his intended victim, appeared at court as the complainant in the case.

Military.

PRESENTATIONS BY THE EIGHTH REGIMENT, WASHINGTON GRAYS—A TESTIMONIAL TO ALDERMAN CHAS. G. CORNELL.

After the parade of the Eighth Regiment on Wednesday, the officers presented to Ex-Lieut. CHARLES G. CORNELL, Alderman of the Tenth District, an elegant service of plate, consisting of eight pieces, and costing about $1,000, with the following inscription on each piece:

Presented to
Alderman CHARLES G. CORNELL,
By the Officers of the Eighth Regiment, W. G.,
Feb 22, 1860.

Adjutant BLAUVELT made the presentation in the following terms:

Alderman CORNELL: This testimonial is made not only in consideration of the valuable services you have rendered the Eighth Regiment, but as expressive of the feelings and regard the officers and members have for you both as a soldier and gentleman.

Alderman CORNELL responded in a very feeling manner, thanking the officers for the valuable present, and complimenting the Regiment for their soldierlike bearing, which he hoped soon to see second to none in numbers, as it now stood second to none in the State in discipline and efficiency.

After the presentation of the plate, Col. LYONS said it became the pleasing duty for him to present, in behalf of the Board of Officers, a gold medal to Company A, for having recruited and inspected more men than any other Company in the Regiment during the past year.

Capt. CHARLES H. BURTIS received the medal and replied to Col. LYONS in a neat and appropriate speech. In behalf of his command he thanked the Board of Officers for this beautiful testimonial. It was not the intrinsic value that made it an object of especial interest, but that its being awarded was an evidence that the members of Company A had done their duty, and this they esteemed of far greater value. He also gave the assurance that his Company was ever ready and willing to contribute to the advancement of the Eighth Regiment, a duty we all owe, and the prosperity of which we all should equally have at heart.

In the evening the Regimental Armory was beautifully illuminated and tastefully decorated with the flags of all nations, which hung in graceful folds, and paintings and other decorations were added to beautify the rooms. A large transparency, fronting on Grand-street, with a fine portrait of Washington surrounded with stars and military emblems, had a fine effect. The Navy-Yard Band, now attached to the Regiment, and composed of the finest musicians in the country, supplied operatic and dancing music, giving an equal opportunity for all to participate in the dance or the promenade.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

COMMON COUNCIL—GRAND-STREET RAILROAD.—A special meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council was held yesterday. The resolution giving the right to construct a horse railroad over Grand-street (Eastern District) to the New-York and Flushing Railroad Company, adopted several weeks ago, and subsequently vetoed by the Mayor on the ground that the action of this Board was illegal, was called up and adopted over the Mayor's veto. At the request of the Mayor, the action of the Board giving the Jamaica and Long Island Railroad Company permission to run horse cars over Fifth and Flatbush avenues, was reconsidered and referred back to the Railroad Committee. The Mayor has several amendments to suggest, which the Committee will take under consideration.

SWIFT JUSTICE.—GEORGE W. LAMBERTSON, keeper of a billiard saloon in Montague Hall, Court-street, was arrested three weeks ago last Sunday for committing an unnatural offence. He was indicted the following week, and his case was called on the same week in the Court of Sessions, before Judge GARRISON, but was postponed for cause until last Thursday, and was then taken up, and concluded yesterday. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and the Court sentenced the prisoner to nine years and six months' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing.

A COUNTY HOUSE.—At a meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors last evening, the draft of an act, authorizing the county to raise $100,000 towards erecting a county building, was passed, and the Clerk was directed to forward it to the Legislature. At the same meeting, a similar application was agreed upon for $50,000 to enlarge the Lunatic Asylum. The present Asylum has some 75 more patients than can be well accommodated.

ITEMS.—At a meeting of the Sons of Temperance held at No. 166 Fulton-street, last evening, ORVILLE GARDNER made an address and received a handsome present from the Society for his efforts in its behalf at the recent festival.... Store No. 69 Fulton-street was robbed on Wednesday night of goods valued at $75.... JOHN MURPHY was brought before Justice CORNWELL, yesterday, on a charge of stabbing a Mrs. WALSH, at a house in Fulton, near Bond street. Mrs. WALSH interfered with a fight going on, and got stabbed for her trouble. The accused was committed to await the result of the injuries to Mrs. W.... 23,000 volumes were taken from the Brooklyn Institute Free Library during the last year by 800 persons; 18,000 of the books were works of fiction.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for his day Nos. 33, 47, 50, 51, 52, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 65, 66, 18, 22, 26, 32, 5, 10, 12, 17.

The Beauties of our Judicial System.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The case of the "Baptist Church *vs.* Brooklyn Insurance Company" is only one of the many *causes celebres* in the annals of the law, showing the undulatory character of our courts. "Grosvenor *vs.* Atlantic Insurance Company" (also of Brooklyn) is equally remarkable. In that case the plaintiff made a contract with the defendants to insure his interest as mortgagee, both parties relying on the law as declared in the Supreme Court twenty years before, (9 Wend., 404,) and recognized in Court of Appeals, (1 Selden, 406.) Yet the defendants, desiring to get rid of their liability, were indulged by the latter Court, which, to do it, had not only to ride over the equity and justice of the case, but its own recent decisions, (17 N. Y. R., 391.) "Lakeman *vs.* Grinnell & Co.," lately disposed of in the Superior Court, is another felicitous instance of the boxing of the legal compass. It was commenced in 1850 against the defendants, ship owners and carriers between New-York and Liverpool, to recover the value of merchandise destroyed by fire in the ship at the wharf. The Superior Court, in the teeth of the law, as it has existed for over a century, decided that the defendants were not liable unless negligence was affirmatively proved, and the plaintiff had a ten years wearisome travel through the various departments of that court and to the Court of Appeals to get the decision reversed, and was finally allowed the value of his goods *without interest*.

Our legal reports are full of these inequitable and inconsistent cases, and the practice of the law has become a game of chance, in which, like betting on the Derby, or the "little joker," the most reckless are the most likely to be winners, but certainty can be predicated of the final result of no case. Unlike DANTE'S *Inferno*, hope is the only quality those entering our infernal regions can carry with them.

But what better can be expected under the unstable composition of our Courts? Every year changes in part the individuals composing the Courts of last resort. The new Judges come fresh from the Courts from which the appeals are taken, and if they have taken part in the decision of the case before them their *prejudices* compel them to engineer the position they took below through the appellate tribunal. Before the Judges are sufficiently acquainted with each other to work harmoniously together, before their personal interests in the causes before them are eradicated, and a proper judicial training had, they are removed to make way for more *novi nomines*.

The same difficulty meets us in the inferior Courts. No Judge remains on the bench a longer time than necessary to complete his judicial education. Just as he is getting useful his term is up, and he makes way for another green 'un, who has to get *his* schooling at the expense of the suitors!

It would be useful, though perhaps too invidious, to institute a comparison between the occupants of the Bench, a decade since, and those now wearing the Judicial ermine; but it will be necessary, in view of the changes which must be made in the Constitution of the Courts, before the evils of the existing system can be eradicated, to inquire how far the deterioration of the Courts is owing to the imperfect education of the *Bar*, caused by that most pernicious change in the law by which no period of study is prescribed, but every one is allowed to doctor his patients who can smuggle through a farcical examination. LEX.

A Word to the Laymen of the Protestant Churches.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In this morning's paper a letter from a layman appears, headed, "A word to the would-be Clergy of America." The writer no doubt—as he informs us—has the "kindest of intentions" towards "that promising portion of society" which he addresses. We give him due credit for his disinterested benevolence, but are surprised to see *such advice* coming from so good a heart. Whether himself a happy husband, a disconsolate widower, or still a "Cœlebs in search of a wife," we are unable to say. Whoever and whatever he is, he would deny to many of his fellow creatures the blessings of a wife and family. *Attributing the poverty* of the *country* clergy to *marriage*, he would advise young men, who expect to become country pastors, to keep aloof from matrimony. His argument is based, not upon the spiritual benefits which *might* (!) result from celibacy, but, with a partial view, upon the temporal disadvantages of which a wife is the cause, keeping out of sight the incalculable service she may render.

Two questions which are asked in this article are very important. They are questions which the *laymen* of the church should study until a more satisfactory answer is found than the judicious author of the above said letter gives us. They are these: "*Why is the country clergy of America so easily recognized by its air of poverty?—Why are clergymen such miserable, doleful, long-faced looking men?*"

Not claiming for theological students, nor for the clergy in full canonicals, infallibility, we admit that they are sometimes hasty in approaching the hymenial altar, as well as in entering the pulpit. But should they on this account be advised to remain bachelors forever, and this because they are too poor to support wives?

We find the cause of a poverty-stricken ministry, not in the ministers, but in the laymen themselves. Until they are willing to pay better salaries, their pastors will be "doleful, long-faced looking men, many of them, *not all*, for in spite of their poverty some are cheerful and happy. The pastor's home will not only be uncomfortable, but his sermons as poor as his purse.

We dare to say, and know when we say it, that we echo the sentiments of many who are earnestly desiring to be useful in the Church of Christ, that if God's people will give us a comfortable support, such as they feel they need themselves, we will preach better sermons and be more useful and cheerful men. You do not complain of your *City* pastors. Their sermons are satisfactory and their faces bright and happy. *They* have abundant salaries and families well provided for. Would that I could induce your correspondent to use his able pen in bringing his brethren of the laity throughout the land to the performance of their duty in this matter.

A THEOLOGICAL STUDENT.

Suggestions about the Streets.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have a secret to tell you. Bend your head very close to my mouth that you may hear correctly. The streets of our Metropolis are in a very bad condition. I don't like to say anything about this matter that may possibly be construed into a complaint, for I think that our Corporation might feel hurt if any fault were found with them, and they are *so attentive* to our comfort that I would not, willingly, wound their feelings.

I have, however, a suggestion or two to make. The first is, that during the continuance of this bad "spell," the ferry boats of the Fulton and Wall-street Ferries be run all the way up to Broadway. It would make very little difference in the "time" on the ferries, and it would save us poor travelers the necessity of *swimming*, as we at present are obliged to do, from Broadway to the ferries. The water is *so cold* just now that it is particularly disagreeable to bathe in it. If it were Summer I wouldn't offer a word of remonstrance.

My second proposition is this: That the Corporation cause to be published in three of the daily newspapers, the names of the streets where the water is shallow enough to be safely forded. This would save all who have not been able to procure GOODYEAR'S patent life-boots a great deal of trouble and time. To-day I came down Fifth-avenue from Twentieth-street, and was unable to find a ford until I reached Fourteenth-street. And at this point, let it be observed, I had to pay *toll* to an urchin who took "soundings" with a broom.

A third suggestion is purely a generous one, to wit: That the confectioners of our City use from the streets the mixture of salt and snow, there found, for the purpose of freezing their creams. By so doing they will be able to sell their frozen confections at a more reasonable rate than heretofore. Very truly yours,

NEPTUNE.

[Advertisement.]

LONDON CLUB SAUCE.—This unrivaled Sauce, manufactured by PARKER BROTHERS, London, can be obtained of their agent in this City, A. J. PARKER, at No. 15 Beekman-street. This article is superior to the Worcestershire Sauce, and can be obtained at one-half the price.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment accomplish marvelous cures of sciatica, stiff joins, paralysis of the limbs, and other crippling diseases of the sinews and muscles. The Ointment acts externally, while the pills purify the circulation and invigorate the constitution.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3	P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½	A. M.
Western Mail, *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½	P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5 A. M. and 4½	P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2	P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4	P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The European Mail for the *Kangaroo* will close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The Havana mail for the *Quaker City* will close on Saturday, Feb. 25, at 1¼ P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Kangaroo	Feb. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Bohemian	Feb. 25	Portland	Liverpool.
Arabia	Feb. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Borussia	Mar. 1	New-York	Hamburg.
Prince Albert	Mar. 1	New-York	Galway.
Arago	Mar. 3	New-York	Havre.
Vigo	Mar. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Mar. 10	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Bremen	Jan. 7	Bremen	New-York
Ocean Queen	Jan. 17	Havre	New-York
Vigo	Feb. 8	Liverpool	New-York
Jura	Feb. 11	Liverpool	New-York
Edinburgh	Feb. 15	Liverpool	New-York
Anglo-Saxon	Feb. 16	Liverpool	Portland
Africa	Feb. 18	Liverpool	New-York
Nova Scotian	Feb. 22	Liverpool	Portland
Glasgow	Feb. 22	Liverpool	New-York
America	Feb. 25	Liverpool	Boston
Australasian	Feb. 25	Liverpool	New-York
North American	Feb. 29	Liverpool	Portland

FOR THE WEST INDIES.

Quaker City	Feb. 25	New-York	Havana
De Soto	Feb. 27	New-York	N.O.& Ha.
Karnak	Mar. 3	New-York	Nas.& Ha.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

Baltic	Mar. 5	New-York	Aspinwall
Northern Light	Mar. 5	New-York	Aspinwall

FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Robert Lowe	Mar. 1	New-York	Gibr'r, &c.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Karnak, from Havana and Nassau—Mr. J. E. Marble, Mr. and Mrs. Viele, Capt. Stickney, Mr. and Mrs. Douw, Miss Douw, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Wilder, Capt. Jas. Levens, Mr. R. Sears, Messrs. G. Garrett, D. McKellar, J. S. Roberts, J. Smith, Wm. Hedden, J. Brown, Wm. Hunter, J. Levens, Jr., Wm. Colton, R. Clarke, B. Jones, Wm. Journeay, John Evans, J. G. Bendernagle, H. George, J. Everett, Jas. Davis, P. Morrison, Jas. Nobler, H. Murray, Wm. Llewellyn, Jas. Sellar, H. Turner, Wm. Allen, M. N. Somerville, T. Nermode, L. Ancillotti, T. Peach, James Rooney, M. McPherson. Total, 42

In ship Plymouth Rock, from London—Thomas Somerville and wife.

In bark Ivanhoe, from Cadiz—Robert Chilburn.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 41 | Sun sets.... 5 46 | Moon sets.... 8 49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 23 | Gov. Island. 10 12 | Hell Gate.... 11 34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 23.

Cleared.

Steamships Parkersburgh, Powell, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Florida, Crowell, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Nashville, Murray, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Montgomery, Berry, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Atmosphere, Lunt, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Barks Aeronaut, Sherman, Demarara, J. M. Smith & Co.; J. W. Friend, Friend, Galveston, N. H. Brigham; Lauretta, Bailey, Buenos Ayres, G. Savery & Co.

Brigs M. E. Milliken, Norden, Philadelphia, James Hand; Shamrock, Major, Hamburg, Holmboe & Headley.

Schooners S. N. Smith, Smith, Philadelphia, James Hand; Gallego, Smith, Richmond, C. H. Pierson & Co.; G. L. Green, Green, Philadelphia, James Hand; G. F. Stone, Hine, Providence, master; G. Davis, Torney, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon; M. Stedman, Goodall, Charleston, Merrill & Abbott; Arctic, Hicks, Georgetown, &c., Safford & Dodge; Gen. Hersey, Sprague, Portland, to load for Cuba, R. P. Buck & Co.; S. M. Tyler, Sears, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.

Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Bristol, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Karnak, Brownless, Havana Feb. 16, and Nassau 18, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Feb. 21, at 3:50 P. M., passed an Am. bark strg. N., painted black showing a white flag with L. D. in it. At 5 P. M., passed brig Fanny O'Field, Harriman, from Cardenas for New-York. The K. had S. E. airs and smooth water; was detained 24 hours by fog.

Steamship Yorktown, Parrish, Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Ship Plymouth Rock, Hammond, London, and 30 ds. from Land's End, with mdse. and 15 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Ivanhoe (of Bath,) Emmons, Cadiz Jan. 13, with wine, &c., to Geio & Francia. Took a pilot from boat No. 12, off the Highlands.

Bark Convoy, Castner, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar, &c., to D. & A. Sturtevant. Has had some heavy weather.

Brig Ina, (of Eastport,) Laucy, Jacmel 25 ds., with logwood and coffee to E. Beck. Experienced very heavy weather; been 17 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Sam Small, (of Salem,) Winslow, Jacksonville 12 ds., with 90,000 feet of yellow pine to F. Smith. Has had very heavy weather, split sails, and broke main-boom. Feb. 10, off Hatteras, during a heavy gale from N. W., saw brig Edinburgh lying too.

Brig Neander, (Br.,) Priest, Kingston, Jam., 26 ds., with coffee, copper, &c., to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig E. K. Eaton, Gilpey, Palermo 64 ds., with fruit to Chamberlain & Phelps.

Schr. Helen, (of Boston,) Kelley, Minatitlan, Mex., 22 ds., with mahogany, hides and fustic to Post & Small. Experienced heavy weather for 9 ds. off Hatteras; lost sails.

Schr. Robury, Potter, Tonala 24 ds., with mahogany to Post & Small. When 2 ds. out experienced a heavy northerly gale, lost jibboom, boat, and split sails. Off Hatteras saw considerable wrecked matter.

Schr. Kate Stewart, Marthon, Savannah 6 ds., with coffee and rice to W. B. Scranton.

Schr. Henry Cole, Hazleton, Georgetown, S. C., 4 ds., with naval stores and shingles to Benton Bros.

Schr. R. D. & R. F. Shannon, Baker, Washington, N. C., 12 ds., with naval stores for Boston.

Schr. Thomas Winans, Davis, Wilmington, Del., 2 ds., with corn to R. D. Barrett.

Schr. J. & N. Steelman, Young, Great Egg Harbor 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. A. R. Wetmore, Bogart, Norfolk 4 ds., with shingles to Benton Bros.

Schr. S. F. Abbot, Dircomb, Norfolk, with naval stores for Boston.

Schr. Herndon, Gaskell, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Brown & Derossett.

Schr. Emma Elizabeth, Ireland, Newbern, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores and cotton to master.

Schr. Dashway, Littlefield, Baltimore, with lumber for Newburyport.

Schr. James H. Seguine, Ellis, Darien, Ga., 7 ds., to Henry Reimers.

Schr. Eldad, Dayton, Washington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Alba, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Ben Butler, ——, New-Haven, for Plymouth, N. C.

Schr. Henry R. Barnes, ——, New-Haven, bd. S. for shad.

Schr. Electric Flash, ——, Cape Ann, with Herring.

Schr. L. Waterbury, Smith Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Jacob Birdsall, Bradley, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Ira Bliss, Hedges, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

BELOW—A clipper ship of Boston, from Marseilles.

WIND—During the day from S. W. At 4 P. M., a heavy squall of wind and rain from W. N. W.

Sailed.

Ships Hotspur, for Hong Kong; Jacob A. Stamler, for London; Dreadnought, for Liverpool. Barks Texana, for Indianola; R. G. W. Dodge, for Galveston; Helicon, for Havana; Tidal Wave, for Galveston; T. B. Bertram, for Mobile. Brigs E. W. Segburn, for Mobile; George Downes, for St. Pierre, N. F.; Echo, for Port-au-Prince; Velocity, for Halifax. Also, steamships Nashville, for Charleston; Florida, for Savannah; Montgomery, do.; St. Louis, for New-Orleans. Bark Ephraim Williams, for Portland, Me., via Long Island Sound.

By Telegraph.

HIGHLANDS, Feb. 23, sunset.—One bark in the southern offing, bd. in. Wind N. W., fresh.

SANDY HOOK, Feb. 23, sunset.—Ship Dreadnought, for Liverpool, crossed the Bar at 3:30 P. M.; ship Plymouth Rock, from London, in tow of the Huntress, and a bark outside the Hook. Steamship Yorktown, from Norfolk, outside the Bar. Wind light, N. W. Weather clear.

FORT LAFAYETTE, Feb. 23, sunset.—No vessels in sight bd. in. One brig, outward bd., is at anchor at S. W. Spit. Wind fresh, W. N. W. Weather clear.

NEWPORT, Feb 23.—Arr. brig Ann Elizabeth, Lang, from Sierra Leone Jan. 17, of and for Salem, crew sick. Arr. 22d, bark Sawyer, Parrott, from Mobile for Boston; brig Aladdin, Sortwell, from Savannah for do.; schr. Herbert Manton, Lambert, from Norfolk for do.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—Arr. steamer Keystone State, from Charleston; direlect brig Ferris, with four feet water in the hold; bark Trieste, from Messina, spoke, Jan. 22, brig Eaton, from Palermo for New-York. Arr. brigs Phebe, A. Paige, Governor, Bull; schr. John Walker, from Cardenas, spoke, 8th, bark E. Shields, for Liverpool.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 21.—Arr. ships Independence and Rufus Choate, from Havre.

Feb. 22.—Arr. barks Isaac R. Davis, from Philadelphia, and Uncle Sam, from Charleston.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—Arr. ship Harriet, Bassett, New-Orleans.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. S. Sawyer, arr. yesterday from Savanna la Mar, reports having experienced heavy weather the entire passage. Been 20 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy S. and N. W. gales. Split sails, lost bowsprit, part of deck-load, and stove galley. Left no Am. vessels.

The steamtug Wave, (otherwise known as Screamer,) Capt. Germain, that for many years has been a tug in this port, was at Minatitlan, Mex., Feb. 1, taking in guns for Vera Cruz.

The brig Helen Jane, Heitmann, hence for St. Domingo City Jan. 15, arr. 29th of same month, and would load for this port.

NORFOLK, Feb. 22.—The brig Sultan, of New-York, from Sicily, bd. to Baltimore, is ashore on Body Island, cargo mostly all landed, without much damage. The S. was built at Cutler, Me., in 1847, 196 tons register, rated A 2, and owned by Fred. Wood, of New-York.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

CHARLESTON, Feb. 22.—The brig Albatross, from Cardenas, bound to Portland, has put in here leaky. The schr. Charles McClease, from Norfolk, lost 500 bushels of corn in a gale.—(By telegraph.)

WRECK OF THE BRIG ANNA PRENTISS.—SAVANNAH, Feb 23.—The *Republican* reports the arrival, yesterday, of the bark Cleopatra, from Fleetwood, England, bringing the captain and seven sailors of the brig Anna Prentiss, from New-York, bd. to Aspinwall, which foundered at sea Feb. 12, in lat. 26, lon. 69 50.

BARK ATLAS ASHORE.—BOSTON, Feb. 23.—The bark Atlas of Kennebunk, from New-Orleans for Boston, with cotton, went ashore on Chatham Beach this morning. She may possibly get off if the wind hauls to westward.

Spoken, &c.

Christie—brig bd. S., Feb. 16, lat. 31 25, lon. 73 40.

James Smith—bark, 4 ds. from New-York, Feb. 18, lat. 38, lon. 70 25.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE—NO. 209 West 22d-st.—The next term of this Institute, designed for pupils of both sexes, from six to sixteen years of age, commences on Monday, Feb. 13. The plan embraces a thorough English and German education, preparing boys for business or college. Separate classes for young ladies. Gymnastics taught by an experienced teacher. Pupils admitted at any time during the term. There are a few vacancies for boarding pupils. Circulars and full particulars respecting the Institute may be had on application to
Dr. RUD. DULON, No. 13 Market-st.
Dr. H. GERKE, No. 309 West 22d-st.

THE SPRING SESSION OF THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack, on the Hudson, will commence Feb. 3, and is a most favorable time to enter this Seminary, as the course of study will not be interrupted by a vacation for twenty-one weeks. Address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

$40 PAYS BOARD and Tuition fourteen weeks, at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y. Term opens April 13. Fourteen Instructers. Ladies desiring to teach, furnished places. Write for a Catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE American young woman, a situation as chambermaid or nurse and do plain sewing; would like to travel, as companion with a lady or family, to any part of the United States or Europe. The advertiser is a fine, strong, active person, and is willing to be generally useful. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS GERMAN girls, situations in City or country; one as excellent meat and pastry cook, the other as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing neatly; cuts and fits ladies' dresses in the best style. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.